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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

The Shipping Report of yesterday, mentioned the arrival of a Portuguese Ship under jury masts, and an English Ship, which had also experienced blowing weather below, put back in distress. No further mention is made of the *LADY RUFFLES*, tho' she cannot fail to be in shortly.

The weather has been so violent in the Interior on the breaking up of the Rains, that the Dawks from the other Presidencies have been much impeded, and accordingly we have had Letters and Papers of four or five days successive dates all arriving together. We hope the mention of this circumstance will serve to explain to our Readers in the Upper Provinces why the Dawks from the Presidency to the out Stations occasionally brings them several Papers of different dates, on the same day, though each cover is dispatched on a different date from the General Post Office. The defentions are in the progress of the route, and are often no doubt (especially when occasioned solely by weather) unavoidable. Before we quit this subject to pass to the Politics of Europe, we should mention that the Post Master General appears to have availed himself without delay of some useful suggestions thrown out by a Correspondent on the subject of Post Office Improvements, through the medium of this Paper; as will be seen by a Notification of recent date in a subsequent page. We are glad to witness the ready adoption of any public suggestion in such a quarter, and indulge a hope that this laudable spirit of improvement will gradually extend itself throughout every branch of the Public Service.

Absentees.—Sir Thomas Lethbridge has presented a Petition on the subject of Absentees, from 600 respectable, as he said, but certainly not remarkably intelligent, Inhabitants of the County of Somerset. The Petitioners calculated that 18 millions a year were spent by British and Irish families in Paris alone, and that the emigrants gained by the exchange about 25 or 26 per cent!—The Honourable Baronet said, he did not pledge himself to the accuracy of the calculations, but he repeated them with a gravity becoming the Representative of such constituents, surprised, no doubt, at the mirth they occasioned. "He was firmly persuaded (he said), that it was from no impossibility of affording relief that nothing had hitherto been done, but because the Ministers did not apply their minds to the subject." That is certainly very ungrateful in Ministers, after all the votes which Sir Thomas and his brother agriculturists have given them;—and, if true, would form no doubt an admirable justification of these votes.

But the most interesting part of the Absentee discussion was the notice taken of the recent attempts to enforce the barbarous law against artificers leaving the country.—This subject was introduced by Mr. Hudson Garney, who observed "he was a friend to free ingress and egress to and from the kingdom—There should, however, be no inequality in this respect—If the rich man might go abroad for amusement or pleasure, surely the poor man should be allowed to go abroad for subsistence. He alluded to the laws against the emigration of artificers, which had recently been brought to his notice by a paragraph in a newspaper." Mr. William Smith called on the President of the Board of Trade to remove by a Bill these harsh and tyrannical restrictions on the lower classes of mechanics, justly observing that "there was no law which prevented a man from carrying his capital to any country

in Europe, and establishing a manufactory there; but if one of his workmen attempted to follow him, he was liable to be sent to prison." The law ought to be repealed forthwith, but in the mean time these animadversions must be productive of good, as there are many Magistrates in the country whose intelligence is not exactly equal to their good intention, and who are such staunch believers in the wisdom of our ancestors, as to deem every law wise so long as it remains on the Statute Book, and, moreover, that it is their duty to eulogize it. In the instance cited by Mr. Gurney, the public were spared the repetition of the eulogy pronounced some short time before by a certain Bow-street Magistrate, on the virtues of this law, a eulogy which probably led Mr. Martineau, the prosecutor, to think he was acting most meritoriously in consigning his migratory journeymen to a prison. It never of course occurred to this last gentleman, that there was no difference between a master quitting a country to set up a manufactory in another, and his workmen following him; but taught by the indignant feeling expressed on the subject in Parliament, he will probably be less anxious in future to claim the execution of so barbarous a law.

Before we dismiss the subject of Absentees, we cannot help noticing some observations on emigration by Mr. Dickinson, the other Somersetshire Representative—"Emigration had always been a cause of distress to the country from whence it flowed." If Mr. Dickinson had said it had always been caused by distress in the country from whence it flowed, he would have been nearer the truth. Generally speaking, men are not fond of leaving the country of their kindred friends and connections, and it usually requires a powerful motive to induce them to tear themselves from it. But can Mr. Dickinson in sober earnest think, for instance, that the emigrants who have left Ireland in such numbers for the last six or seven years have added to its distress? or that if a million or two of the wretched beings who remain in it were removed to another country, its situation would be thereby more wretched?—Neither emigration nor immigration are always advantageous or always disadvantageous to a country; and these absolute generalizations are just worthy nothing at all. A hundred thousand men arriving in the United States might be a benefit; ten thousand arriving in the Highlands of Scotland might be the cause of much misery. Every thing depends on the situation and circumstances of a country whether the receiving fresh hands, or the parting with old ones, be a benefit. If the number of hands exceed the funds for the maintenance of labour, the excess, instead of benefiting, can only injure the community, as many parishes oppressed with poor's rates can now testify.

Prisons—Criminal Law.—Since our last publication, the Report of a Committee of the House of Commons has been circulated, in which it is said to be of "importance that prisons should be so managed, that confinement within them may be an object of terror." In other respects we think the report sound and judicious. But the more we reflect on the subject, the more deeply we become convinced, that this doctrine as to terror is erroneous and mischievous. Our great object in the paper of last Saturday was to adduce evidence from history, and authorities from the writings of eminent men, in favour of the opposite opinion, that severity and terror are indefensible in principle, and that, instead of producing salutary effects, they have uniformly led to

the commission of more crimes and deeper atrocities. Punishment is not desirable for its own sake; and its infliction by human authority can be justified only for the purpose of reforming the criminals, deterring others from crime by example, or making reparation to the sufferers. We said nothing on the first point, because the Reviewers seemed to allow that reformation is best accomplished by *kindness*. The experience of Mrs. Fry, Dr. Chalmers, and a great many others, has converted this—which was formerly a speculative opinion—into a matter of fact. But it is infinitely more difficult to settle the point absolutely whether one mode of punishment be more salutary than another in the way of example. Instances may always be found that may be made to support either theory. To be conclusive, facts must be drawn from a wide surface, and a long tract of time. This made us anxious to collect proofs from various countries and ages; and as we found them in almost every country—from China to Ireland,—and in every age—from that of Solon to the present—we really thought we had made good our position. In more than one instance, it is true, a more severe law, or a new mode of punishment was found to restrain by terror, for a very limited period, but the ultimate consequence uniformly was, that in proportion as the laws became severe, the people became more hardened, more brutal, more criminal. An instance of indifference about the life of a fellow being—of the utmost levity in witnessing an execution of the most awful sentence of the law, was exhibited the other day only, at Ilchester. Others may be found as often almost as there are executions, in other parts of England; still more in Ireland; and in other countries in proportion to the frequency of capital punishments. It is proverbial, indeed, that the thief does not hesitate to steal under the gallows. And to tell us that this arises from the hope of impunity,—from the backwardness of the people to aid the law, and of judges and juries to enforce it, is merely to say, that such laws are so adverse to the general principles of our nature, that they cannot be steadily enforced; that they have effect only with a callous jury, a rigorous judge, and a hard-hearted Home Secretary; and that to their own intrinsic demerits, are added the inequality and partiality of their administration. We may be equally certain, if the laws authorise and command severity to the extent of terror in our jails, that the provisions of the law will be enforced only by starts, or under persons of tyrannical dispositions, while, generally speaking, they will be avoided or disregarded;—a state of things which necessarily leads to a deterioration of the national character. We do not attach too much importance to authority; for so far are we from thinking that office gives value to all the opinions of him who holds it, that we are persuaded of nothing more strongly than this, that every office has a tendency to generate prejudices of a peculiar kind, and that the opinions of men in office on some points are always to be viewed with jealousy and suspicion. This, in our apprehension, is eminently the case with the opinions of judges and lawyers, (generally speaking,) with regard to criminal law, and all that concerns public rights and privileges. But we are able to enlist several judges on the side of lenity; and as the opinions of the other great men referred to were not given from the Bench upon any particular occasion, or for any particular purpose, but upon a deliberate and unbiassed consideration of the subject on which they wrote, theirs must be held as the best authority. For ourselves, we would anxiously banish the word *terror* from the human laws and human judgment-seats. No legislature can say when it is just or safe to employ it. No judge can pronounce with any thing like certainty, that in any one case the consequential good will counterbalance the positive evil. We are against all tamperings, from motives of expediency, with the sense of justice. Every one feels it to be just and proper to arrest others in the progress of crime—to prevent them from profiting by their own wrong—to incapacitate them, by imprisonment, from committing crimes until the measure of their guilt be ascertained; and when thus ascertained, to exact reparation, as far as it can be made, for the evil done. Every one will agree with the Committee of Parliament, that “it is no less the interest than the duty of every government, to take care that the individuals who, by the laws, are subjected to imprisonment, do not, by the effect of that sentence, become worse members

of society, or more hardened offenders”—which they will be, as we conceive, if an attempt be made to *terrify others by the severity of their punishment*. It is on this point that we differ from the committee. Punishment, for the sake of example, is always felt to be unjust. It hardens those who suffer it, and makes them enemies to the laws and to society. On society also, its consequence—which is always the consequence of what is called terror—is, not to extinguish the feelings and passions which led to the commission of crime, but to give them a deeper seat in the human heart, and to superadd to them a feeling of enmity to that society which has enacted so many and severe penalties against offences, which individuals are conscious, from the workings of their own minds, and a retrospect of their lives, they may one day commit. This is the real cause of that bitterness against severe laws, and that tendency to commit deeper crimes after they are enacted, which has been so often exemplified in the history of nations. But while severity increases the intensity of those bad passions from which crime springs, kindness, and justice tempered with mercy, as certainly subdues the passions, and disposes men, not only to abstain from guilty acts, but to do positive good. This, we say, will be the case generally, and laws should be framed for the mass of society.—*Scotsman*.

Aërial Navigation from Bombay to London!—It appears by a certificate, published in the BOMBAY GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, by Mr. Warden, Chief Secretary, that a Mr. Thomas Boyce had made application to the Governor of Bombay to be allowed to carry the mails, &c. from Bombay to London, by means of a balloon; he professing to have discovered a method of giving horizontal motion in aeronautics. The Governor referred Mr. Boyce to the Philosophical Society of Bombay. A Mr. Charles Hodgson has also put in his claim to aeronautic fame; and another competitor has appeared in the CALCUTTA JOURNAL of Sept. 20, where the mode of operation is explained at considerable length. This we candidly confess to be beyond our comprehension.—*Liverpool Kaleidoscope*.

Members—It appears that many members of both houses have scarcely made their appearance during the present meeting of Parliament. They might be addressed in some of the words of Shakspeare:

“Where is the Baron Grenville? Where is Lonsdale?
What has become of Baring? Where is Lamb?
No matter where; of business no man speaks;
Let’s talk of ease, of routs of architects;
Let’s build grand palaces, and talk of shows;
—Let’s sit upon the ground,
And tell odd stories of the freaks of Kings;
How some have been bedevil’d, some been horn’d,
Some haunted by the dames they left in dudgeon,
Some pension’d by the French, some drench’d with punch;
All summer’d!—For within the hollow crown
That rounds the mortal temples of a King,
Keeps Fudge his court; and there the antic sits,
Scoffing his taste and quizzing at his pomp,
Allowing him a breath, a little scene
To taylorize, be fat, and kill with looks.

Halifax.—By the arrival yesterday of the British packet Fox, Captain Tilly, we have received Halifax Papers to the 24th May, inclusive. The following account of the loss of the British Frigate L’AFRICANE, is taken from the CHRONICLE of the 24th May.

Shipwreck.—About 6 o’clock, on the morning of Thursday, the 16th instant, H. B. M. ship L’AFRICANE, of 44 guns, Captain Epron, for Martinique, bound for the Island of St. Pierre and Miquelon, going at the rate of 6 knots, the weather thick and foggy, struck on a shoal on the south side of the Isle of Sabie, a heavy swell then beating on the shore. In less than half an hour the ship became bilged; and the weather lanyards being cut, the masts soon went by the board. In this perilous situation part of the crew, in five boats, attempted to land; the boats were overset and destroyed in the breakers; but the men, with the exception of three or four, were happily saved by the exertions of Captain

Hudson, the keeper, and the people under his direction on the Island; who were ready to afford them every assistance.

Providentially, the schooner *Two Brothers*, Darby, sent from hence with provisions, &c. for the establishment, was then at anchor on the north side. The vessel instantly got under weigh and with great risk and difficulty, having touched several times on the Bar; at length beat over it, and reached the ship about 12 o'clock the next night, in time to save the Captain and the remainder of the officers and crew. At three o'clock on Friday morning last, the wreck of the ship was left, having heeled off nearly on her beam ends, and the sea almost constantly breaking over her.

Thus, were upwards of 250 men completely destitute, having saved scarcely a biscuit—thrown suddenly on that desolate spot; where, had it not been for the truly humane establishment erected under the auspices of his Excellency Sir John Wentworth, our late worthy Governor, most of them would, probably, have met a watery grave, in attempting to land, or have perished miserably on that dreary, inhospitable shore.

The *Two Brothers* left the Island on Sunday last, and arrived here on Wednesday evening, with about 130 of the officers and seamen, including the 1st Lieutenant, Surgeon, and Purser. The Captain, 2d Lieutenant, several other officers, and part of the crew, 125 in all, are yet on the island; where they were left with about ten days provisions. A vessel from the Dock Yard, and the schooner *Two Brothers*, will proceed immediately, with every thing requisite for their relief.

Two or three of the crew, attempting to swim from the wreck, perished in the surf—which, together with those lost by the over-setting of the boats, amounted to six persons.

The ship had been twelve or fifteen months on the West India station; during which time she had lost 78 of her crew by sickness.

The people who have arrived, with the exception of about 20 sick, sent to the Military Hospital, are comfortably and pleasantly lodged on George's Island.

The British brig *John and Charlotte*, Captain Sims, from Portsmouth, bound to Miramachi, struck on a mass of ice, on the 30th April, off the Magdalen Islands, and sunk in 15 minutes. By great exertions the Captain and crew were enabled to get out the long boat in time to preserve their lives.—*National Advocate*, June 4.

Whale Ship Frederick Augustus.—Letters were received here yesterday from Captain Earl, of the ship *FREDERICK AUGUSTUS*, of this port, on a Whaling voyage, dated November 15, 1821. She arrived round Cape Horn after a passage of 3 months and 4 days from this port, and had then taken 4 whales. On the 31st of October, Captain Earl put into St. Mary's, when a small boat came off with Captain Moison, of the brig *Ocean*, of Boston. Captain M. informed, that his vessel had been taken by the Spaniards, while laying in the south bay of St. Mary's—that he had made his escape that morning from Orico, where he was to have been shot the next day.—Captain Moison also stated, that Captain Russell of the ship *Hero* of New Bedford, was shot at Orico 4 days after his capture, and Captain Clark, of the British ship *Perseverance*, was shot 4 months after—it was said, that when Captain Russell was brought out to meet his fate, he requested his executioners to shoot him directly through the head which they refused. On Captain Earl's receiving the above information from Captain Moison, he immediately got under way, and proceeded to sea. Captain Moison was landed at Valparaiso from the *FREDERICK AUGUSTUS*.—*Newport Mercury*, May 11.

Fredericksburgh, (Va.) June 1, 1823.—By the schooner *SARAH ANN*, Capt. Samuel Phillips, from St. Pierres, Martinico, and St. Bartholomews, we learn, that the Blacks in the Island of Gaudaloupe had made an attempt to rebel, and that two French frigates, despatched from Gaudaloupe, arrived at St. Bartholomews while Captain P. lay there, the officers of which obtained permission of the Governor to search the house of the people of colour,

where they found a large quantity of arms and ammunition, which was to have been forwarded to Gaudaloupe for the use of the conspirators. Of those in whose houses arms were found, a part were confined in prison, and the remainder sent to Gaudaloupe for trial.—When Captain P. left St. Barts, none but American vessels were permitted to clear out, in consequence of the insurrectionary attempt in Gaudaloupe.

A late Halifax paper says "The *SYBILLE* frigate, which arrived at Jamaica April 12, in 4 days from Carthagena, brought information that three Spanish frigates, cruising in the Pacific, had been taken by Cochrane; or rather two of them are said to have voluntarily surrendered, without opposition. Most of the English seamen on board the Chilian squadron, were stated to have deserted; considered to be in consequence of the severity of discipline."

Age of Improvement.—This may well be called the age of improvement. Vaccine inoculation, steam engines, gas lights, and many other modern discoveries have had their admirers, but all of them have conferred signal benefits on the human race. A new class of philosophers have, however, within the last week arisen in the City, who are likely to eclipse, by their deeds, all the knowledge yet acquired in the known and unknown world. They call themselves *Amateurs of Finance*. Their professed object is to expend abundance of money, without having any visible means for repaying it, and the only difficulty they at present feel is, "how they can best induce the world to patronise their virtuous exertions."—The Minister of the British Empire, rich in resources and in public virtue, has proposed a plan for raising money, which has given astonishment to a great portion of his Majesty's subjects, and has consequently created much anxiety in the minds of the modern *Amateurs of Finance*. Many of these Gentlemen have waited on the Minister, but the result of the different conferences has been equally unsatisfactory to both parties. The Minister wanted money, and the modern *Finance Philosophers* wanted knowledge; and both were equally disappointed. The South Sea Company was unable to make any offer, and thus their expected profit on agency has been frustrated by the good sense of the public. It is now reported, that the Bank of England has agreed to lend the Government two millions farther, at three per cent, and which sum must be added to the already enormous debt of England. If this system of expediency be sanctioned by the House of Commons, gloomy indeed is the prospect for England. To put off the evil hour, even for one short year, seems to be the principle of the present Administration, to frighten and to humbug the Country Gentlemen, appears at present to be their only object. In the City, however, where every man must look to himself, their quackery has little or no effect. The Fund-holders trust to the well-known honour and resources of the Empire, and pay little attention to the shifts which the present splendid Administration is obliged to practise in raising money to support their extravagance.—Their absurd negotiations for a Loan have no effect on the public securities, and the reason is very simple—"they are known."

Letters from Buenos Ayres quote wheat as high as fourteen dollars a fanega of 200lbs. and American flour has risen there from 6 to 17 dollars a barrel. The holders of foreign Grain still hope that their interests will be attended to in the new Corn Bill, and that permission will be granted them to export Flour, made from their property, now perishing under the King's lock.

Four respectable establishments in the Baltic trade have suspended payment—another proof of the truth of Lord LONDON-DERRY's declared opinion of the prosperous state of trade.

Irish Archbishops.—The Death of two Irish Archbishops at this time is an extraordinary circumstance; and it is one which a reasonable Ministry might improve for the alleviation of the present distress in the sister country. The offices are in reality sinecures, with enormous revenues, amounting, we believe, together, to not less than £100,000 per annum. Would Ministers defer the gratification of their creatures for a year or two, and set apart the revenues of these sees during the time to feed the starving

peasants, a greater sum would be raised, without delay and without trouble, than can be drawn in a long time from the charity of individuals; and the money would be put to an infinitely better use than that of pampering some court sycophant, or some younger branch of a noble family which returns members to Parliament. But our Ministers find it much easier to pass Insurrection Bills, and Habeas Corpus Suspension Bills, than to turn sinecure funds to a useful purpose.

Lusus Nature.—Two cases of monstrous births among the lower animals have just been communicated to us, on the very best authority. The first of these is a kitten with two mouths, two noses, two rows of teeth, one eye in the centre of the forehead, and something like eyes at the sides, all completely and prominently formed, although the head, brain, and viscera were all single. The last fact was distinctly ascertained by a medical gentleman of this town, who had the curiosity to dissect the animal, and who afterwards left it with Mr. Roberts, carver and gilder, at whose shop it may still be seen. The kitten, which was drowned at the end of 12 or 14 days, was very strong and healthy, and might have arrived at the age of cat-hood but for the superstitious notions of the owner. Some of the neighbours who had an opportunity of seeing this singular animal, begged that its life might be spared; but Janet answered, "Na, na, there's never muckle luck whaur monster is; and forbye that I has mair respect for what's gude than keep sic an *unsensie* beast about the house." Perhaps the honest woman had another and a better motive, and thought two mouths and a double row of grinders no great advantage in these grinding times.—The other case referred to, is that of a fine healthy lamb, of the black-faced breed, dropped on the farm of Upper Dalveen, a few days ago, with only one eye, and one horn placed right in the centre of the forehead. When the herd boy discovered this strange creature, he went and informed his master that one of his ewes had lambed a *unicorn*! but the latter thinking its appearance among his ample flocks somewhat ominous, exclaimed "Houn' the dog on't, Jock; and after it's well worried, hock a hole and clap it under the yird." The boy did as he was bid, having first shown the sheep unicorn to one of the drivers of the Commercial Coach. In monsters, a deficiency is far more rare than a redundancy of members; and perhaps it is not too late to recover the carcass of this singular creature.—*Dumfries Courier.*

Worship-Street.—This office continued surrounded by thousands of people during a great part of yesterday, (May 13) in consequence of Ann Mountford being brought before Samuel Twyford, Esq. the presiding Magistrate, charged with the murder of her infant female child.

The wretched woman was placed at the Bar; she was confined by a straight jacket, and appeared to be much agitated.

Robert Couch, of Virginia-row, Bethnal-green, special constable, saw the child lying with its head severed from its body. The razor produced all bloody was lying near the body. There were several streams of blood upon the floor. He took the prisoner to the watch-house. When there he questioned her as to the cause. She said that she had been very uncomfortable for several weeks; that she had received good things from the Lord, but that she had lost them; that she had attempted to hang herself three weeks ago, and she could not do it. He asked her if she had attempted to kill her child three weeks ago, and she said she had thought of it. He asked her if she had attempted to hang herself since, and she said she had—she had tried to do it that (Sunday) morning. He asked her then how she came to commit this rash act upon this child in particular, and she said she took the youngest because she could do it the easiest.

Mary Ireland lived at Mr. Mountford's; kept a straw bonnet and dress-maker's shop in the lower part of the house, on a level with the street; some time before eleven o'clock on Sunday morning, Mrs. Mountford knocked at her door and said, "I have done it—I have done it—send an officer." Witness said, "What have you done?" She replied, "I have killed my child; I have cut its head off—I want to be hung—I must be hung." She conducted herself like a frantic woman, pulling her hair and

clothes in an extraordinary manner; she also foamed at the mouth.

Jane Mountford, the prisoner's daughter, a young girl, aged 14 years, was next called. She was much agitated. She said—Yesterday morning, a little before eleven o'clock, I had the baby in my arms: my mother was in the room dressing herself; she suddenly took the child from me, and went with it into the passage; she soon returned into the room, and took the key of the trap-door; she then went up stairs through the trap door with the child; in about two or three minutes she returned without the child, and went into the kitchen to Mrs. Ireland; before my mother took the child from me she seemed white in the face, and and like a mad woman; she did not speak to me when she took the child.

The prisoner was committed to Newgate for trial. While remaining in the parlour of the office she shed tears, and said, "I hope the Lord will bring me through it." Her looks and behaviour were such as to leave no doubt of her insanity.

An inquest was held yesterday, the evidence on which was, of course, nearly the same as above. The verdict was—Wilful Murder against the unhappy mother.

Improvement in Naval Architecture.—On Thursday (May 9) the Public were much gratified and astonished at the exhibition of an Iron Steam Boat on the River Thames, between London and Battersea Bridges. At 12 o'clock a large party of distinguished Naval Officer, Engineers, and Savans, embarked at Parliament-stairs, on board the AARON MANBY, Iron Steam Boat, which was immediately got under weigh, and proceeded to Battersea bridge; she then descended to Blackfriars, and manoeuvred for several hours between the bridges in a very superior style. The Steam Boat was built at the Horseley Iron Works, near Birmingham, by Mr. Manby, and put together at Rotherhithe; she is said to be the most complete piece of workmanship, in the iron way, that has ever been witnessed, and draws one foot water less than any Steam Boat that has ever been built. She is 106 feet long, and 17 broad, and is propelled by a 30-horse engine, and Oldham's revolving oars, the most perfect piece of mechanism that has yet been adopted in Steam Boats. The great advantage of these oars is their entering and leaving the water edgeways, by which means no power is lost; and they are particularly useful in rivers with narrow bridges, as they occupy little more than half the breadth of the common wheel. We have no doubt but the iron boats will be generally adopted, particularly where a small draft of water is necessary. Another advantage they have over Steam Boats in general, is their perfect safety from fire, and uncommon steadiness under the engine. This Boat will leave London in a few days for Paris, the first instance of a direct communication between the capitals of France and England. Amongst the Gentlemen present we observed Admiral Sir Wm. Hope, Sir Pulteney Malcolm, Sir James Wood Gage, Captains Dundas, Napier, Mr. Manby, the inventor, Mr. Williams, the patentee of the Revolving Oars, and several others, who were much pleased with the exhibition. The Revolving Oars are now in use in the Waterloo Steam Packet between Liverpool and Dublin, and found equally advantageous in a sea way.

Military.—The Life Guards leave the Barracks at Knights-bridge, for Windsor, this day. They are to be replaced by the Royal Horse Guards (Blue).

About the 14th June the 10th Hussars are to embark at Bristol, for Waterford, and the 3d Light Dragoons are to sail from Waterford for Bristol, in the return transports.

Extraordinary Performance.—The pedestrian who started yesterday, (June 3) at twelve o'clock, to walk one hundred miles in twenty-four hours, on Hampstead heath, has finished his task with ease, and could have won it had he had two hours less time, as he had walked ninety-five miles by nine o'clock this morning, leaving then three hours to spare. The ground on which this extraordinary feat was performed, was the right-hand foot-path between the Spaniards public-house and the Castle. The pedestrian is a Jew—his name Moses Meredith.

MISCELLANEOUS.

— 5 —

Grave of the Last Saxon.

From the *Literary Gazette* of June 8, 1822.

The Grave of the Last Saxon; or the Legend of the Curfew. A Poem.
By the Rev. W. L. Bowles, author of *Letters to Lord Byron*, *Poems*, &c.
8vo. pp. 111. London, 1822. Hurst, Robinson and Co.

The title-page of this work offers attractions which will not suffer any reviewer of taste, judgment, or feeling, to delay his duty of bringing it under public notice. The name of the author stands too high among the sons of song, and the subject he has chosen is too full of interest, not to claim the earliest and most marked attention; though we must plead our circumscribed limits for resorting to an indication rather than a critical examination of *The Grave of the Last Saxon*. Speaking generally, we rejoice to see poets like Mr. Bowles and Sir Walter Scott turning for themes to our national history, fertile as it is in every topic that can awaken the human passions, or serve as foundations for the lessons of truth. The memorable battle of Hastings, so long neglected by native bards, has recently been ably sung in twelve cantos by a foreign writer;* and we perceive from Mr. Bowles's Preface that the design was sketched by him several years ago. He has rescued it from the imagery of M. Dorion, and clothed it in a supernatural imagery more consonant to the times and circumstances, as well as better suited for poetical effect. His versification is very harmonious, and so accurate is his ear that we could only detect one unmusical line † in the whole composition. But these are the least of Mr. Bowles's merits. The purity of his thoughts and the beauty of his imagination, both in the conception of the entire poem and in separate parts, deserve still more loudly the acclaim of popularity and the praise of criticism. We shall not detain our readers longer from enjoying these pleasures; an introductory canto proposes the subject, and takes a sweeping view of the grave and children of Harold, and of the northern wars preliminary to the battle of Hastings. In this we meet with the following fine contrast between Italy and England:

Pair Italy! thy hills and olive groves,
A lovelier light empurples—or when Morn,
Streams o'er the cloudless van of Apennine,
Or more majestic Eve, on the wide scene,
Of columns, temples, arcs, and aqueducts,
Sits, like reposing Glory, and collects
Her richest radiance at that parting hour;
While distant domes, touch'd by her hand, shine out
More solemnly, 'mid the gray monuments,
That strew th' illustrious plain; yet say, can these,
E'en when their pomp is proudest, and the sun,
Sinks o'er the ruins of Immortal Rome,
A holy int'rest wake, intense as that,
Which visits his full heart, who, sever'd long,
And home returning, sees once more the light
Shine on the land where his forefathers sleep;
Sees its white cliffs at distance, and exclaims,
"There I was born, and there my bones shall rest?"

The author also abjures other subjects of song, and among the rest America, to which his allusions are of a high order of poetry. For example:

Nor mine, thou wond'rous WE-TURN WORLD, to call
The thunder of thy cataracts, or paint
The mountains and the vast volcano-range
Of Cordilleras, high above the stir
Of human things, lifting to middle air
Their snows in everlasting solitude,
Upon whose nether crags the vulture, lord
Of summits inaccessible, looks down,
Unhearing, when the thunder dies below!

These two brief extracts lead us to observe that the most obviously fine passages in the poem are those of contrasts, as in the first; or of

* Par M. Dorion, 2 vols. 8vo. republished last year in Paris, having originally appeared in ten cantos in 1806. To this work there is an interesting historical introduction, in which the state of Europe and the fortunes of the Conqueror are cleverly traced. Ego sum Willelmus, cognomento Bastardus, writes that warrior himself in a letter to the Count of Bretagne; and M. Dorion styles Harold Eralde. The machinery of the French author consists of God, Angels, Genii, Lucifer, Love, Symples, Enchanters, Apparitions; and in the 5th canto there is a grand poetical thought: Queen Elfrida goes in solemn procession to Westminster Abbey, and evokes the spirits of Alfred and the line of Saxon and Danish kings sepulchred there, whose oracles are those of menace and ruin. On the whole his poem is on the model of the Italian epic, and we recommend it to our readers, though sufficiently national, as a remarkable modern French composition, accompanied by notes full of curious information.

† From morn till noon toiling, and then I said.

charming poetical expression, as in the conclusion of the last, where the image of eagle "unhearing" the thunder below is magnificent. Perhaps we cannot illustrate the strain more properly than by selecting other instances of both these graces, without reference to the lucidus ordo of the narrative. Thus we find the following two among several admirable contrasts:

Youth and Age. (Ailric the ancient monk answers the high hopes of young Edgar Etheling.)

Youth, on thy light hair, and ingenuous brow,
Most comely sits the morn of life; on me,
And this bare head, the night of time descends
In sorrow. I look back upon the past,
And think of joy and sadness upon earth,
Like the vast ocean's fluctuating toil
From everlasting! I have seen its waste
Now in the sunshine sleeping—now high-ridged
With storms; and such the kingdoms of the earth,
Yes, youth, and flattering fortune, and the light
Of summer days, are as the radiance
That flits along the solitary waves,
E'en whilst we gaze, and say, "how beautiful!"
So fitful and so perishing the dream
Of human things. But there is light above,
Undying; and at times, faint harmonies
Heard, by the weary pilgrim, in his way
O'er perilous rocks, and through unwater'd wastes,
Who looks up, fainting, and prays earnestly,
To pass into that rest, whence sounds so sweet
Come, whispering of hope; else it were best,
Beneath the load the forlorn heart endures,
To sink at once; to shut the eyes on things
That sear the sight; and so to wrap the soul
In sullen, tearless, ruthless apathy!
Therefore, midst ev'ry change, I drop
A tear upon the cross, and all is calm;
Yea, full of blissful—and of brightest views,
On this dark tide of time.

Youth, thou hast known
Adversity; even in thy morn of life,
The spring-tide rainbow fades, and many days,
And many years; perchance, of weal or woe
Hang o'er thee: happy, if through ev'ry change
Thy constant heart, thy steadfast view, be fix'd
Upon that better kingdom, where the crown
Immortal is held out to holy hope,
Beyond the clouds that rest upon the grave.

Oh! I remember when King Harold stood
Blooming in youth like thee: I saw him crown'd—
I heard the loud voice of a nation, hail
His rising star: then flaming in mid-heaven
The red portentous comet, like the hand
Upon the wall, came forth: its fatal course
All mark'd and gazed in terror, as it look'd
With lurid light, upon this land. It pass'd
Old men had many bodings; but I saw,
Reckless, King Harold, in his plumed helm,
Ride foremost of the mailed chivalry,
That, when the fierce Norwegian pass'd the seas,
Met his host man to man; I saw the sword,
Advanced and glittering, in the victor's hand,
That smote the HARDRADA to the earth! To day,
King Harold rose like an avenging God,
To-morrow (so it seem'd, so short the space,)
To-morrow, through the field of blood, we sought
His mangled corse amid the heaps of slain—

Peace and War. (After painting a delicious evening)

— If such an hour
Seem'd smiling on the heart, how smiled it now,
To him, who yesternight, a soldier, stood
Amid the direst sight of human strife,
And bloodshed; heard the cries, the trumpet's blast;
Ring o'er the dying; saw, with all its towers,
A city blazing to the midnight sky,
And mangled groups of miserable men,
Gasping or dead, whilst with his iron heel
He splash'd the blood beneath! How chang'd the scene!
The sun's last light upon the battlements,
The sea, the landscape, the peace-breathing air,
Remember'd both, of the departed hours
Of early life, —

Of the brilliant flashes, of which a single word or turn of a sentence is the charm, we shall produce only a few additional examples.

On the night of the first adventure of her brethren and friends to recover the throne of Harold for his issue, Adela is represented as watching on a tower of Ravenspur Castle on the Humber:

"Let us go up to the west turret's top,"
Adela cried; "Let us go up—the night
Is still, and to the east great ocean's ham
Is scarcely heard. If but a wand'ring step,
Or distant shout, or dip of hast'ning oar,
Or tramp of steed, or far-off trumpet, break
The hush'd horizon, we can catch the sound,
When breathless expectation watches there."

Hark! 'twas a shout,
And sounds at distance as of marching men!
Not all is silent, save the tide, that rakes,
At times, the beach, or breaks beneath the cliff.

Evening—

Tranquil and clear the autumnal day declined:
The barks at anchor cast their lengthen'd shades
On the gray bastion'd walls; airs from the deep
Wander'd, and touch'd the cordage as they pass'd,
Then hover'd with expiring breath, and stir'd
Scarce the quiescent pennant; the bright sea
Lay silent in its glorious amplitude,
Without; far up, in the pale atmosphere,
A white cloud, here and there, hung over-head,
And some red freckles streak'd the horizon's edge,
Far as the sight could reach: beneath the rocks,
That rear'd their dark brows beetling o'er the bay,
The gulls and guillemots, with short, quaint cry,
Just broke the sleeping stillness of the air,
Or skimming almost touch'd the level main,
With wings far seen, and more intensely white,
Opposed to the blue space; whilst Panope*
Roll'd in the offing.

Religious feeling—

"There is a JUDGE in heaven," the woman said
"Who seeth all things; and there is a VOICE,
Inaudible midst the tumultuous world,
That speaks of fear or comfort to the heart
When all is still!"

The Saxon fleet on its way to England—

... The broad banner, in full length
Stream'd out its folds on which the Saxon horse
Ramp'd, as impatient on the land to leap,
To which the winds still bore it bravely on;
Whilst the red cross, on the front banner, shone.
The hoar deep crimsoning.

The effect of first hearing the curfew on the children of Harold—

... Now twilight veil'd
The sinking sands of Yarmouth, and we heard
A long deep toll from many a village tow'r
On shore—and lo! the scatter'd in-land lights,
That sprinkled, winding ocean's lowly verge,
At once are lost in darkness—"GOD IN HEAVEN,
IT IS THE CURFEW!" Godwin cried, and smote
His forehead. We all heard that sullen sound
For the first time, that night; but the winds blew—
Our ship sail'd out of hearing; yet we thought
Of the poor mother, who on winter nights,
(When her belated husband from the wood
Was not come back,) her lonely taper lit,
And turn'd the glass, and saw the faggot-flame
Shine on the faces of her little ones—
Those times will ne'er return.

We know not what variety of opinion may pass on these extracts, but for ourselves we are free to say that we deem them of the sweetest poetry, in mind and in execution.

We have intimated that we would rather illustrate this work by detached pieces than by winding with the thread of the story: we shall therefore only mention that Harold's funeral is pathetically described, not only as a poetical vision, but as a reality from the mouth of Ailric. The opening of the second canto (there are four) with the necromancy of Weird Sisters prophesying "Woe, more woe," is striking and effective; and in various parts the introduction of invocations, songs, &c. conduces much to relieve and to improve the poem. We pass by a splendid picture of William holding his first court in the Tower of London, his su-

* The porpoise.

perstitutions and dream, to give the conclusion of one of the latter varieties, as sung to him on starting from his troubled couch; it is entitled Song of the Battle of Hastings.

The fleet sail'd on, till, Pevensey! we saw thy welcome strand;
Duke WILLIAM now his anchor casts, and dauntless leaps to land.
The English host, by HAROLD led, at length appear in sight,
And now they raise a deafening shout, and stand prepar'd for fight;
The hostile legions halt awhile, and their long lines display,
Now front to front they stand, in still and terrible array.
Give out the word, "God, and our right!" rush like a storm along,
LIFT UP GOD'S BANNER, and advance, resounding ROLAND'S SONG!
Ye, spearmen, poise your lances well, by brave MONTGOMERIE led,
Ye, archers, bend your bows, and draw the arrows to the head,
They draw—the bent bowstring—huzzah! another flight, and, hark!
How the sharp arrowy shower beneath the sun goes hissing dark.
Hark! louder grows the deadly strife, till all the battle-plain
Is red with blood, and heap'd around with men and horses slain.
On! Normans, on! DUKE WILLIAM cried, and, HAROLD, tremble Thou,
Now think upon thy perjury, and of thy broken vow.
The banner* of thy ARMED KNIGHT, thy shield, thy helm, are vain—
The fatal shaft has sped,—by Heav'n! it hisses in his brain!
So William won the English crown, and all his foe-men beat,—
And Harold, and his Britons brave, lay silent at his feet.

A dirge by the monks of Waltham, over Harold's grave, is another pleasing specimen of the author's diversified manner.

William, who arrives during this dirge, and prays over Harold's grave, on retiring loses his way in the forest, and is at last sheltered in a hut by a lone woman, Editha, the mistress of Harold. Their meeting and colloquy is impressive; but we think her song, though very simple and lyrical, the least in character of any thing in the volume: excepting, however, its last verse—

Upon the field of blood,
Amidst the bleeding brave,
O'er his pale corpse I stood—
But HE is in HIS GRAVE.
I wip'd his gory brow,
I smooth'd his clotted hair—
But he is at peace, in the cold ground now—
Oh! when shall we meet there?"

Of equal merit with this are the chants of the Hags met on the wilds of Holderness, and foreseeing the defeat and destruction of the Saxons by William, in the beginning of the fourth canto:

There the wan sisters met,—
They circled the rude stone, and call'd the dead,
And sung by turns their more terrific song:

1st Hag. I look'd in the seer's prophetic glass,
And saw the deeds that should come to pass—
From Carlisle Wall to Flamborough Head,
The reeking soil was heap'd with dead.

2d Hag. The towns were stirring at dawn of day,
And the children went out in the morn to play;
The lark was singing onholt and hill—
I look'd again, but the towns were still,
The murder'd child on the ground was thrown,
And the lark was singing to heav'n alone.

3d Hag. I saw a famish'd mother lie,
Her lips were livid, and glaz'd her eye;
The tempest was rising, and sung in the south,
And I snatch'd the blade of grass from her mouth.

4th Hag. By the rolling of the drums!
Hitherward KING WILLIAM comes:
The night is struggling with the day—
Hags of darkness! hence! away!

William marches to the North, and overpowers all his enemies. Adela, Godwin and Edmund, in the disguise of pilgrims, visit their father's grave, where they meet their brother Marcus (the Magnus of history) a youthful monk, and Editha. The scene is affecting, and we could only have wished that the accounts of Marcus and Editha had been given before, as they tend to protract and weaken the denouement in its crisis. Osgood the monk's prayer, and the conclusion, will serve both for illustration and finale.

O'er the LAST SAXON'S GRAVE, old Osgood rais'd
His hands, and pray'd—
"FATHER OF HEAVEN AND EARTH!
All is beneath thine eye! 'tis ours to bend
In silence. Children of misfortune, lov'd,

* Harold's banner had the device of an armed knight.

Rever'd—children of HIM who rais'd these roofs;
No home is found for you in this sad land;
And none, perhaps, may know the spot, or shed
A tear upon the earth where ye are laid!"

So saying, on their heads he plac'd his hands,
And bless'd them all—but, after pause, rejoind'd,
"Tis dangerous lingering here—the fire-ey'd Lynx
Would lap your blood!—Westward, beyond the Lea,
There is a cell, where ye may rest to-night."

The portal open'd—on the battlements
The moonlight shone—silent and beautiful!
Before them lay their path through the wide world—
The nightingales were singing as they pass'd;
And, looking back upon the moonlight tow'rs,
THEY, led by Ailric, and with thoughts on Heav'n,
Through the lone forest held their pensive way!

We need add no commendations to a production which can thus recommend itself.

Late Ministerial Proceedings.

We verily believe, if we could happily dispense with a little melancholy retrospection and anticipation in regard to the cause and consequence of pending parliamentary measures, that a view of their conduct and progress at this moment would be more amusing than the best edition of *Joe Miller*. It is utterly impossible to conceive any thing more ludicrous than the department and management of the Successors of "the great Man now no more," in the midst of the difficulties which their great master has bequeathed them, or which, in the spirit of his practice, they have created for themselves. Nearly as diverting is the conduct of their grumbling and half-mutinous retainers and hangers-on. From the bluff landed man—from the Bankeses, the Wortleys, the Lethbridges, and the Gooches, to the most insignificant *Master Slender* of a younger brother—from the turtle-fed and plethoric Curtis, *et hoc genus omne*, to the most dependant of the Commissioners of Bankrupt, who are rung in to a division—all have recently contrived to exhibit the most ridiculous confusion and inconsistency. We sit down to write this article in the midst of the parliamentary proceedings of the week; and before the fate of those miserable measures is absolutely decided, which are brought forward by Ministers as the best specimens of the practical which the crisis will allow. Our reason for being thus apparently premature is, that the final decision, be it what it may, is unnecessary to our immediate purpose, which is simply to point the attention of our readers to the curious picture presented at this moment by unassailable Statesmen and virtual Representation.

The first thing which strikes us in regard to Ministers, under the difficulties in which they have involved the country, and at last themselves, is one which has been pointedly illustrated in the last admirable and manly speech of Sir Francis Burdett;—we mean their miserable vacillation between all sorts of principles, and evident carelessness of any, so that a present purpose can be answered. In the pending corn conflict, for instance, we by no means expect them to be completely versed in all the combinations and subtleties of political economy, as they may happen to be imagined or discovered; and we are aware that men in their situation must be regarded as possessed of the power of commanding information, rather than as absolutely possessing it; but still we expect in persons so situated a respectable capacity for comparison and decision. If we look at the parliamentary proceedings of this extraordinary week, we perceive a set of men pretending to govern others, who are avowedly incapable of even this humble faculty. The whole tenor of the Londonderry oratory proves that in the present crisis, setting taxation and influence aside, Ministers would almost as soon adopt one scheme as another. We know what will be said—that they are obliged to attend to the voice of powerful interests, and in violent emergencies to follow rather than to lead. This may be true also; but even in breasting the surges of influence, and stemming the billows of that oligarchical system, which in their turn, makes slaves, of Monarch, and People, a commanding aspect may be maintained, and a consistent spirit be preserved. Is this the case at present? With respect to the wretched arrangements which are proposed with a view to alleviate Agricultural Distress, or rather to amuse those who endure it, what is the conduct of these national pilots? Some of them, like Messrs. Huskisson and Robison, who cannot but feel the inefficiency of the submitted propositions, content themselves with a personal protest; and as to Lord Londonderry himself,—as much a Lilliputian as Gulliver's Lord Treasurer Flimnap,—he half derides the expedients which with consistent dignity he condescends to recommend. The truth is, these men, who, like other common men, could swim prosperously in a sea of profusion, and appear large upon the setting of a mighty current of events in their favor, like many of their brethren—the little great men of settled Europe,—are conspicuously unable to cope with real difficulties, or to

lead the intellect of the country which they govern. Strong things they are capable of doing, like the passing of Peel's Bill; but any body can do strong things, who is either careless or ignorant of consequences; and in respect to the operation of that necessary but too hastily pressed measure, it is clear that Ministers were either one or the other, if not both. Of this sort of strength of mind, indeed, they exhibit abundant proof, both negative and positive. They will pass an Insurrection Bill, or suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, with all the vigour imaginable, and with similar vigour they will maintain a system which renders these bills and these suspensions periodically unavoidable. They are the strongest men imaginable against poverty and powerlessness; and on the slightest coldness and murmur on the part of the close interests, of which they are the agents and the slaves, shew themselves the weakest against every one else. But let us be thankful: were the energies and abilities of these Right Honourable personages right commanding, immediate evils might be less acute, but they would last infinitely longer. The same fond theory which fills the heads of Austrian, Russian, Neapolitan and Prussian Majesty, is exactly their own; and as far as the difference of circumstances will allow, is exhibited as decidedly. Is this doubted?—Attend to the miserable jargon which we are to accept as wisdom on the subject of Representation—what is it but the precise doctrine of the despots to whom we have alluded, in regard to any sort of constitutional improvement in their own states? As to Foreign Policy, we may happily spare ourselves trouble, by borrowing their sentiments and practice from the recently published number of the *Edinburgh Review*.

"Is there a people whose government is theoretically and practically vicious where chance of amendment is desperate, and patience no longer a virtue,—and do they endeavour to better their condition, and profit by the spreading lights and information of mankind? The very first breath of a whisper of any such attempt makes the flesh of our rulers creep. A military force is called in, and quells the movement by the sword. Their sympathy is excited by the endearing spectacle of reason yielding to power. Tranquillity, they say, is restored. But we have no time for a commentary: our text is,—Genoa, Parga, Spain, Portugal, Naples, South America, the Ionian Isles, Greece! Let nations be parcelled out and divided amongst the ruling powers as the *spolia opima* of victory,—let unoffending and harmless people be transferred from one master to another, as the live stock of the land which they inhabit,—let precedents be created destructive of the balance of power, and of the independence of weak states amongst the strong,—let any aspect or shape of things be taken, but that of change in the form of government, and their firm nerves will never tremble;—but the very insinuation of such a change—though according to safe and glorious example—though from the very worst to that which all experience concurs with all reason in shewing to be the best—fills them at once with animosity and terror."

But to drop illustration and generalities, and return to the Parliamentary and other Ministerial exhibitions of the times; we will endeavour to run through a slight summary of the confusion of principle, the mystification in regard to practice, and the inconsistency in respect to opinion, which have been virtually represented in the course of only a few days.

And first, of the mysterious Contract Scheme. We observed last week, that however disguised, it was neither more nor less than a loan; and it now turns out to be as simply so as need be. Why it should be grounded on the half-pay list, no human being to whom Pittite Ministers have not been a study, can possibly discover. To the adept in that branch of natural history, the reason is obvious enough,—it would in the first instance confound and obscure the perceptions of the country gentlemen, which was the more necessary, as, thanks to their steady adherence to the unspeakable financiering of the "heaven-born," the subject of loan in the way of annuity is one with which, if delivered in plain terms, they have acquired a most intimate and practical knowledge. Thus it was ingeniously contrived to raise a confusion of ideas, by talking of the amount and nature of half-pay and pensions,—of life interests and survivorships, to the excitation of a hope that raising money could, by some means or other, be conjured into a process, which would not be loan,—in the same manner as the like happy order of understanding was for years made to believe, that compound interest was a piece of machinery, which made something out of nothing! The thing having passed, all this mystery is now nearly laid aside, and we find this affair, which no one could understand, is reduced to a mere loan by long annuities, in the common way,—the only connexion, with the half-pay list, consisting in the fact, that a common calculation of the sums likely to be demanded for the discharge of these annuities for each year of the forty-five, is to form the amount of the sums to be advanced by the contractors, who are to have no dealing with the annuitants at all, or in any way to be affected by the length or brevity of their lives. We complain not of this arrangement: it is much better that it should be so, but this must not shut our eyes against the fact, that all this could have been quite as easily and effectually accomplished, without any reference to the half-pay, with which, we repeat, it has no sort of necessary or even

financial connexion. It has been fondly hoped that a little jargon, which has nothing to do with the measure but to mystify it, would tend to conceal from a certain order of understanding that we were merely borrowing to support the Sinking Fund, which—fortunate coincidence!—happens to amount, like the half-pay pensions, to exactly five millions. Some people will doubt the existence of a real surplus—nay, think this more than a coincidence;—for our own part, we are only sceptical. Such however is the real description of a measure, which has been rendered as conveniently confounding in the first instance as a chapter of *Lycophron*. As it seems however to be accompanied with a remission of taxation, nobody cared; and if so accompanied, nobody need care still.

In respect to the Senatorial discussion on the Agricultural Report, we firmly believe that any thing like the proceedings of the last few days is unparalleled in the annals of the British Parliament. In the first place, we are edified with a Minister bringing down a proposition for the relief of an immense degree of pleaded distress, of which he can just afford to say, that it cannot possibly "do any harm." Then follow a number of sapient country gentlemen, who having passed the measure in Committee, acquire a subsequent feeling of its absurdity, and abandon it, as some persons of fine feeling abandon their natural children! The dignified Leader fires upon this, and abandons it also;—and so much for the result of many weeks consideration of a plan for the relief of the farmers,—and so much for Agricultural Committees! One thing, we trust, will follow from this farcical catastrophe; that this sort of Committee—a poor Ministerial trick to operate without responsibility—will be put an end to. We can conceive nothing more miserable than this heterogeneous compound; so mixed up as to render consistent decision impossible, and therefore always producing a result like a nose of wax, to be modelled into any form which may be convenient to Ministers; who, when it will serve their purpose, with the most infantine simplicity, quote "the recommendation of the Committee!" What an admirable use was made of the famous Finance Committee in this way! Its recommendations absolutely stultified even Opposition for a brace of Sessions, and stood in the way of every plain proposition for economy or arrangement, which occurred during the interval; and what was still worse, absolutely ushered in a scheme of pension-jobbery in lieu of sinecure, which was a thousand times worse. The nature of this machinery is now manifest; and we trust the result of the Agricultural Committee will put an end to it, in all but plain practical points of inquiry. We could be reconciled to it, were it only to do nothing; but it is made a vehicle for much worse. In the existing instance, the result is pure farce, but it has been tragedy, or something very like it, and little beyond serious comedy at the very best.

Well; the Corn Pawnbroking Scheme is kicked out of the House, and by none with more alacrity than by the Minister who brought it in; and we are edified, in succession, by all sorts of schemes and theories, as if the Honourable House had resolved itself into a Committee of Quack-Doctors, each of whom boasted a specific for the evil under consideration. To proceede *haut en bas*, we have first the scheme of Sir Thomas Lethbridge, who is made the gifted medium of delivery to the *Webb-Hallers*! The proposition of this gentry is as perspicuous as the oratory of their leader. They only require a such duty as will amount to absolute prohibition, and they will be satisfied! We may be brought to consent to this scheme, if it be only to keep valuable country gentlemen at home; for if obliged to abandon the Protestant ascendancy, and retire to nurse in France,—what will become of us? Sir Thomas Lethbridge mustered a minority of twenty-three: we should have like to have seen them; they must be curiosities.—We suppose, however, that we shall be favoured with their names of course, to escape from the newspapers, to the Annual Register, and thence to the page of finance history, to show to admiring posterity an existing stage of information and economical science in this year of grace 1822!

We shall be brief as to the remainder:—the more reasonable propositions of Mr. Bennett, of Wiltshire, shared the fate of those of Sir Thomas Lethbridge; and although Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Ricardo have clubbed their intellect for another attempt, we anticipate, that before this Paper escapes from the press, the wreath of victory will grace the brows of the invincible Marquis of Londonderry, whose sinuous path, we doubt not, will be declared, by a great majority, to be the precise road which leads to agricultural salvation, and that principally because it amounts to neither the one thing nor the other, * but joins a portion of mischief from all the schemes. But enough upon these delectable proceedings, which, with the exception of an animated speech of Sir Francis Burdett, some lucid observations from Mr. Ricardo, and no mean portion of excellent caustic from Mr. Brougham, absolutely overwhelmed us with a flood

* This has since taken place, in the manner above predicted,—a manner which is described with great naïveté by the *Morning Post*, by the following words:—"Every proposition was received, examined, and successfully disposed of, by a process similar to the scientific measure of exclusion, till at last the true result was good."—How perfectly algebraical, and very accurately the fact!

of theoretical erudities, intermixed with a few sensible remarks, the only fault of which was, that they had been repeated a thousand times before. Heaven defend us from such another week, for this has been absolutely suffocating!

We must not forget to remark, that Mr. Wyvill has made a bold push for a remission of taxation; and small as is the band which joined him, we trust their proposition will be repeated in different shapes, from time to time, as nothing can be more useful than the elucidations which they occasion. We by no means despair of many more quills being plucked from the ample pinions of influence, with due perseverance.—It is the only battle which in the existing state of Representation can be waged with much success *within doors*. The animated breathings of Sir Francis Burdett, and of the few members of his class, is for an equally beneficial operation *without*.—By the way, the Marquis of Londonderry was remarkably civil to Mr. Hum on the subject of Consular fees and influence in that direction. As the North wind has not been able to deprive the sturdy Senator of his cloak, the sun, we suppose, is to be tried—no injudicious proceeding, for it has often been successful; but we think that, in the present instance, we may defy augury.

Sports.

ASCOT HEATH RACES, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1823.

The old proverb, "though last not least," will well apply to the scene of to-day, for although the company was less numerous than yesterday, the sports were excellent, and every thing wore an appearance of gaiety, which was not surpassed on either of the preceding days. The visitors to the course were of a more select description, and there was less of that obstreperous jollity which was some what conspicuous on the former days. All the places of amusement were in full play. The use, *deux, cinque* tables were fully occupied during the day; and we believe many a *gamel* had reason to repent his introduction to the "game of all others, played exactly as at Berlin," as the large flaming gold letters over the entrance of these minor *Hells* express it. The usual occupants of the sporting stand were not idle, and bets ran high during the morning, considering that it was the last day, and that money as well as interest was likely to be somewhat on the decline. The King did not attend the course to-day, nor did any of the distinguished personages who on the other days graced the Royal stand with their presence, with the exception of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, who arrived shortly after one o'clock on horseback, attended by one groom. There was a more than common degree of interest felt in the first race, from the known genuine bottom and excellent speed of the two horses who were expected, and who, in accordance with that expectation, did take the lead in the contest. They were, Netherfield, named by Mr. Howorth, and Snowdon, named by Sir W. W. Wynne.

The Wokingham Stakes of 50s each (Handicap),
Three Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Howorth named Netherfield, By Crispin, out of Lady Sophia, 3 yrs. old, 7st 6lb.	1
Sir W. W. Wynne named Snowdon, 6 yrs. old, 9st.	2

Boycot rode the winner. Eleven started, but two only were placed. 2 to 1 agst Matilda—9 to 2 agst the winner—7 to 2 agst Snowdon—6 to 1 agst Pastorella. A severe race, and won by a neck.

A Plate of 50l. for all ages. Heats One Mile.

Mr. Field's Vanloo.	2	1	1
Mr. Braithwaite's Cardenio.	1	2	2
Mr. Farral's Potemkin.	4	3	dr
Major O. Gore's Coyp.	3	4	dr
Mr. Whitaker's Fomman.	5	dr	

Vanloo the favourite.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

At Camberwell, on Saturday, the 8th of June, by the Rev. C. Williamson, rector of Shefford Compton, Bedfordshire, Henry H. Goodhall, Esq., of the East India-house, to Mary, daughter of Henry Smith, Esq., of Peckham-house, Surrey.

On Thursday, the 6th of June, at St. Paul's Covent-garden, William Carroll, Esq., to Elizabeth, relict of the late George Thackrah, Esq., of Twickenham-lodge, Middlesex.

EUROPE DEATH.

On Saturday, the 1st of June, in the 20th year of her age, after a short but very severe illness, Elizabeth B. Blandford, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Blandford, of the Inner Temple and she was a young lady of the most amiable and gentle disposition and of the most accomplished and unassuming manners: cut off in the bloom and pride of youth, her loss is deeply felt by her afflicted relatives, and by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances, to whom her virtues were known, and by whom they were duly appreciated. Peace be with her earthly remains; her spirit is flown to the realms above.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

— 9 —

Dum-Dum.

We had hoped that the mere mention of the purpose for which the doors of the Dum-Dum Theatre were to be thrown open on Wednesday Evening, would have been sufficient to have filled the House; but when to this was added a promising Entertainment, and a cool night and bright moon-light for returning, we went out with an expectation that the House would have been crowded to excess. We regret to say, however, that not one-fourth of even the usual number of those who attend the Theatre from the Station itself, were present on the occasion, and from Calcutta there did not appear to be more than twenty visitors; so that the Fund for the Suffering Irish could have been but little benefitted by this benevolently-intended plan. As we perceive that a Meeting of the Chowringhee Proprietors is called for a similar purpose, or at least to consult together on the best means of assisting the Irish, through the Theatre, we hope it will be attended with better success.

"THE WIFE OF TWO HUSBANDS," the first piece performed at Dum-Dum, was neither so coherent nor intelligible as one would desire; and there were some mysteries and inconsistencies in it not easy to be explained. Of the Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations, we must speak in terms of high praise; the first contained particularly some excellent novelties. Of the characters, COUNT BELFOUR was respectable; MAURICE not in his best element; THEODORE extremely good in every respect, ARMAGH an excellent Irishman, tho' most inconsistently dressed and accoutred for one of his habits and speech, CARRONADE as good a picture of a British Seaman as one could desire to see, but having most inexplicably more to do in the Piece than even the greater personages to which he was nominally subordinate. FRITZ most imposingly hideous and terrific in appearance, and supporting it by his tones and manner with great propriety. WALTER almost two ruffian-like in voice, but in other respects without fault; and all the minor characters of Banditti well maintained in general. Of the Females, COUNTESS BELFOUR shone less in the dignified and pathetic than in the more bustling scenes; EUGENIA better in appearance than in action; and NINETTA lively and entertaining in the little she had to do.

The Songs and Chorusses of the Piece itself were exceedingly well sustained; and a Dance that was introduced in one part of it, executed with great skill and spirit, the principal Dancer maintaining fully all his former well-earned reputation.

Between the Pieces, FRANKLING sung the Song of "Giles the Ploughboy or Cherry-checked Patty," in a pleasing and accurate style, which evidently gave general satisfaction; and BLACKMORE's execution of "The Death of Nelson," was not less loudly and deservedly applauded.

A professed and skilful Performer on the Irish Pipes, who entertained the audience at intervals with some of the popular Irish Airs, both of the lively and plaintive cast, shared also in the general approbation of the small but heartily-applauding audience, and gave a cast of nationality to the Entertainment generally.

The second Piece, "THE VILLAGE LAWYER," is too well known to need comment. The performance of it was much superior to that of the first, in all its parts. LAWYER SCOUT was really excellent, and being (as we understood) a first appearance, promises great future strength to the Dum-Dum Boards. SNARL appeared to much greater advantage in this, than in his former character, and was animated by genuine humour, which seldom passed into caricature. JUSTICE MITTIMUS saved his brothers of the bench all trouble, by maintaining his part well enough without their aid; and SHEEPFACE excited much laughter by the very natural manner in which he replied to all the questions put to him, from first to last. KATE and Mrs. SCOUT, each appeared to greater advantage in the last Piece than in the first; and on the whole, the close of the performance appeared to give great satisfaction.

Juggernaut.

Letters from Pooree, dated October 18, state that for the last two days there had been violent rain and wind;—great damage done to buildings—and the country covered with water.

Juggernaut has been in great commotion, and I suspect some of the followers of Juggernaut will be staggered in their faith; for this morning, when the Pundwabs or Priests went in to visit the Idols, they found all the silver ornaments gone, to the amount of 5,000 rupees. They say none of the doors had been forced: all the inside doors are locked, and the keys lodged with the head Pundwabs, and several Chokeydars in the compound, and the outside doors are likewise locked, and keys lodged with the Pundwabs, and a Seapoy Centry at each outside, as they are not allowed to go in dressed in their uniform, or have any charge of what is inside. The Rajah and Collector's men have had a meeting and confined upwards of twenty attendants of the Idols. On asking the Seapoys what they thought of it, they laughingly replied, "Thakoor must have robbed himself, that is, allowed some one, as he would have struck a person blind who offered to take away any ornaments of his or his sister, or Bu bu lder." It is a most curious circumstance altogether, for no one goes in, but accompanied with Pundwabs, and all the Seapoys seem to say that some of them must be the rogues. The Jacks do not seem to have much veneration for Juggernaut, as they seem to joke at the idea of his being robbed, and all do not like this part of the country, as they think more of their food than the climate, and ota is too dear for them, till they get it ready cooked from the Pundwabs. All Hindoos eat together, as Thakoor allows no difference of cast in his presence.

A Swindling Bramin.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR, On the 14th of October, a Man named Gour Roy, a Bramin, who is well known in Calcutta as a Broker for the discount of Bills, purchase and sale of Government Paper, &c. came to the Office of an Agency House in Calcutta, and proposed the sale of Company's Paper (in the unremittable Loan) for Sa. Rs. 65,000; but as the Gentleman and he could not agree on the subject of Premium, the Broker said he would refer to his Employer and call next day. Before he went away, he requested the Loan of Sa. Rs. 16, which he said he required for the purpose of paying earnest money to some person in the neighbourhood, for the purchase of Bills, and the Gentleman did not hesitate to let him have it, being persuaded that he would repay it again, from having long known him, as employed by several Houses, and by many Gentleman in the habit of discounting Bills, &c.

The Broker did not call again until Saturday, the 19th of October, a little after one o'clock, when he came, as before, to the Gentleman's Office, and said he had agreed for Sa. Rs. 65,000 of Paper; but the rate of Premium being still objected to, it was agreed, on the proposition of the Broker, to refer the matter to the Bank of Bengal, which was accordingly done, and his statement of the Premium confirmed. The Broker then deposited in the Gentleman's hands four 6 per cent Notes, amounting to the principal sum of Sa. Rs. 35,000—which were blank endorsed by eight or ten different persons, and said that the Proprietor of the Paper would meet him in half an hour at the Bank of Bengal, with the remaining Sa. Rs. 30,000. When all this arrangement was made, it wanted about a quarter to 2 o'clock, and the Broker observed that the Gentleman having 35,000 Rs. in Paper in his hands he wished to get a Check on the Bank of Hindostan for Sa. Rs. 9,790—to pay for the Bills, which he had purchased on the 14th instant, as that Bank did not pay Checks after 2 o'clock, which time would elapse before he could get the money if he went first to the other Bank; and the Gentleman did not hesitate to give him a Check on the Bank of Hindostan for the exact sum of Sa. Rs. 9,790.

On account of the intervening Holidays, from the 19th to the 28th October, and the consequent suspension of business, the Gentleman thought it best to go to the Bank of Bengal

himself, that no time might be lost in completing the transaction, and accordingly went there; where he met his own Sirkar with the Broker, and the latter informed him that the Gentleman (who was a Military man) had gone into the Fort, whence he proposed to bring him, promising to return in about half an hour, or at the utmost, three quarters of an hour. The Gentleman thought it better to wait for that time, rather than go to his office and return again, and thus remained at the Bank until about half past 3 o'clock, without the Broker making his appearance, when the Gentleman, went to his Office but still without in the least doubting the correctness of the Broker. The Gentleman's Sirkar was desired to stop at the Bank, and after doing so for some little time, he went to the Bank of Hindostan to ascertain if the Broker had been there, when he found he had, and had taken away the Sa. Rs. 9,790 in cash, instead of Bank Notes, as is most usual. This, confirmed by the opinion of the Sirkar, and also by a man, named Bissumbur Dutt, who then appeared, for the first time, to have been in attendance as the confidential servant of Baboo Ramnarain Day, and who claims the Company's Paper deposited as the Property of the Baboo, first created a suspicion of some thing fraudulent in the transaction. The Baboo being a respectable man, there appeared no reason to doubt the truth of his assertion, in regard to the Paper; and though it might most justly have been detained by the Gentleman, until he was repaid the Sa. Rs. 9,790, which were advanced on the faith of holding perfect security in the Paper given over to him, blank endorsed, yet he disdained to do this, and immediately settled with Bissumbur Dutt, on behalf of the Baboo, for the amount of the Company's Paper.

As yet, no trace has been found of the Broker, Gour Roy, or Gour Gangoly, as he called himself on the occasion of borrowing the Sa. Rs. 16 on the 14th of October (it appears that the former name is his correct one); but in the hope that he may yet be discovered, it may not be amiss to state, that he is a smart, lively looking little man, about 25 years of age, and from 5 feet 2 inches to 5 feet 3 inches in height. He speaks quick, with a kind of frown, or contraction of the eye brows, and with considerable energy, and rather an authoritative manner; his English is tolerably good, but he appears to understand it thoroughly.

I have thus taken the trouble to collect all the particulars of this swindling transaction, that it may be laid before the Public with the view of the *Bramin* being found out, and to induce him, or his friends to give back the money he has thus fraudulently got hold of, and also to put others on their guard, and to recommend Houses to transact all kinds of business with each other, rather than through Brokers of any description. I have often been surprised to find this Broker system adopted, even between neighbouring Houses, when three lines from one to the other, would have settled a Purchase, or Sale, amounting to several Lacks of Rupees; at all events, if Houses of business will persevere in this round about and unsatisfactory mode of transacting their affairs, they ought to promise the Broker his *Dustoor* in the first instance, and in the next place, ascertain the name of the House, or Individual, requiring to buy, or sell, &c. when the finishing of the transaction ought to rest with the Principals, for I admit that Brokers may be so far useful as to find out where particular articles are to be bought, or sold, but when they have done that, and made their communication, they ought not to keep the Principals any longer in the dark. It is this apparent secrecy which the discounters of Bills, and negotiators of Company's Paper in particular, invariably wish to observe, that encourages these Brokers, or *Dallals*, in transactions of every kind, to withhold the names of their employers, for improper purposes; and in the case just alluded to, if this secrecy had not existed, the House which has been defrauded of Sicca Rupees 9,790, would not have been the sufferers; for they had often done business before with the same man, and though he invariably kept the Principals from a knowledge of each other until the close of the scene, when the whole was concluded, in an honorable manner, yet he fell short of the mark in this instance. My object at present, is to put people on their guard, and to recommend in future, that no Native Broker, or *Dallal*, may be employed, where any secrecy is used. But the fact is, there are so many *Speculators* in every branch of

business, which in times of old, belonged to the Merchants and Agents only, that Red Coats, and Blue Coats, and Black Coats, and Green Coats, and every kind and colour of garment, covers a negotiator of some kind or other, and thus gives encouragement to that secrecy in Native Brokers which ought to be avoided.

Oct. 30, 1822.

A FRIEND TO FAIR DEALING.

Siam Mission.

We have been favored with an Extract of a Letter from Singapore, dated August 25, which came by the ANNE from Penang, confirming in some degree what has already transpired respecting the unfavorable issue of the Siam Mission. We only hope that subsequent accounts may prove of a more favorable complexion; but, in the present state of our information, we can do no more than submit the facts as they reach us. The Extract from Singapore is as follows:

"Mr. Crawford, the Siam Agent to the Governor General, has met with a rude reception. They have stopped his boat on a pleasure party,—confined the Portuguese Consul for buying Glass-ware from the Captain of the JOHN ADAM,—and ordered the Chinese Bazar to buy nothing from the Ship at all."

Sufferers in Ireland.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

A knowledge of the unparalleled distressed state of our poor fellow creatures, the "Irish Peasantry," coming to us through your valuable JOURNAL, our minds could not be callous to the exercise of Charity towards them, nor our exertions suffered to lie idle when such a field for active usefulness presented itself. We could not, in short, remain indifferent, when through the medium of your widely-circulating Paper, we learnt that all classes of Society were solicited to come forward with their mite, in order to alleviate the misery of the poor Sufferers in Ireland.

The following Non-Commissioned Staff and others of the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, beg to forward to you the sum of Calcutta Sa. Rs. 217-14. Being conscious that it will meet its destined end, we humbly request you will have the goodness to receive the same.

We respectfully beg to assure you of our sincerest esteem,
And remain, Sir,

Your most obedient and very-humble Servants,

Names.	Amount.
E. Treston, Serj. Maj. 1st Batt. 16th Regt. N. P. Rs.	12
Mrs. Treston,	4
George Edgar, Serjeant Major, 2d Batt. 22d Regt.	12
Mrs. Edgar,	4
J. Elliott, Qr. Master Serjeant, 1st Batt. 16th Regt.	10
James Wilks, Serjeant, Pioneers,	10
M. O. Driscoll, ditto ditto,	10
Corporal Jones, Sappers and Miners,	3
Humanus Exemplum,	30
J. Graham, Serj. Maj. 1st Bat. 21st Native Inf.	10
T. Smith, 2nd Quarter Master Serjeant ditto,	20
J. Thompson, Serjeant Major, 1st Bat. 26th Regt.	12
W. Palmer, Barrack Serjeant,	20
Corporal J. Judge, 6th Cavalry, 2d Bat. Artillery,	10
Mrs. Judge,	8
A Friend,	30
A Poor Subscriber,	6
J. Dalby, Qr. Mr. Serjeant, 1st Bat. 26th Regt.	10
L. Holwee,	5
Quarter-master Serjeant Ingram, Horse Brigad,	10
Gunner J. Keek, 6th Cavalry 2d Battalion Artillery	5
A Friend,	10

Total Nagpore Rupees,

251

Or Calcutta Sicca Rupees,

218

13 3

Friday, November 1, 1822.

—11—

Government Notification.

Extract from a Letter from the Honorable the of Court of Directors, dated 5th June, 1822.

We have great satisfaction in transmitting to you the following unanimous Resolutions passed by the Court of Directors on the 15th of May, and by the Court of Proprietors on the 29th of May last respectively, expressive of their high sense of the merits of the Administrations of the Marquis of Hastings, and of the deep regret which they feel in the prospect of his resigning the Office of Governor General of India.

At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 15th May, 1822.

Resolved Unanimously,—That this Court highly appreciating the signal merit, and services of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, and Governor General of India, are anxious to place on the Records of the East India Company; their expression of deep regret, that family circumstances have led to a declaration on the part of that distinguished Nobleman, of his wish to be relieved from the duties of his exalted station.

And this Court being desirous that the sense they entertain of the conduct and services of the Marquis of Hastings, should be promulgated previously to his departure for Europe, have further

Resolved Unanimously,—That the thanks of this Court be given to the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K. G. and G. C. B. for the unremitting zeal and eminent ability with which during a period of nearly nine years, he has administered the Government of British India, with such high credit to himself, and advantage to the Interests of the East India Company.

At a General Court, held on Wednesday, the 29th May, 1822.

Resolved Unanimously,—that this Court most cordially concur with the Court of Directors in their estimation of the unremitting zeal and eminent ability with which the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings has, during a period of nearly nine years, administered the Government of British India with such high credit to himself, and advantage to the Interests of the East India Company.

That this Court, referring to the sentiments expressed by themselves and the Court of Directors in December 1816, on returning thanks to Lord Hastings, for his skilful and successful operations in the War against the Nipauls; to their Resolution of the 3rd February 1819, recognizing the wisdom and energy of those measures which extinguished a great Predatory Power that had established itself in the heart of Hindoostan, whose existence experience had shewn to be alike incompatible with the security of the Company's possessions and the general tranquility of India—Applauding at the same time, the foresight, promptitude, and vigor, with which His Lordship, by a combination of Military with Political Talents had anticipated and encountered the Proceeding of an hostile Confederacy among the Marhattah States, defeated their Armies, reduced them to submission, and materially lessened their means of future aggression—Referring also to the Resolution of the Court of Directors of the 10th March, 1819, in which they appeal at the close of two glorious, and successful Wars, to the Records of the East India Company, for the great Services which His Lordship's unwearied assiduity and comprehensive knowledge of the Company's affairs had enabled him to render to their most important interests.—This Court cannot but with the highest satisfaction witness their executive Authority again coming forward at the termination of a career so useful and brilliant, to express and promulgate their sense of His Lordship's excellent merit, and their deep regret that domestic circumstances should withdraw him from the Government of their Asiatic Territories.

That this Court strongly participate in that regret, and request the Court of Directors to convey to the Marquis of Hastings, Governor General and Commander in Chief, those expressions of their unfeigned admiration, gratitude, and applause.

Published by Command of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

GEORGE SWINTON, Secretary.

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 30, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—H. C. S. *ASTELL*,—GANGES, outward-bound, remains.—*DOLPHIN*, (Bark), passed up.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships *PRINCE REGENT*, *ASIA*, *DORSETSHIRE*, and *WARREN HASTINGS*.

Saugor.—*ASIA*, gone to Sea.

The *FRANKLIN*, (Amren.) and *DERREA EGGY*, (Arab), arrived off Calcutta on Wednesday.

Madras Papers.

Madras, October 12, 1822.—The only local occurrence of any interest during the week is a very elegant Ball and Supper given by Commodore GRANT, C. B. on Wednesday evening last.

The Ball Room was most handsomely and appropriately chalked with a border composed of the Rose, Shamrock and Thistle, exhibiting the Royal Arms in the centre.—The dance commenced about half-past nine and was kept up with great spirit until midnight—when Supper being announced the Company descended into Rooms below ornamented with flowers and boughs of different Shrubs so tastefully arranged that it called forth an observation from several quarters that the scene recalled the recollection of the Arabian Nights Entertainments.—To remark on the Supper would be superfluous—it carried the stamp of the most unbounded and generous hospitality—in short happiness and satisfaction seemed depicted on every countenance, nor could it be otherwise from the very marked and polite attention paid to every one present, and if any thing could have tended to cause one feeling of regret, it was the report that the *LIVELY* was about to quit our shores immediately.—We are sorry that her departure yesterday is a confirmation—and in wishing her every possible success and prosperity we feel confident that we speak the general sentiment in asserting that we shall one and all hail the re-appearance of her broad pendant amongst us with the most cordial feelings of delight and welcome.

We are equally at a loss to account for the non-arrival of the *PROVIDENCE* from England and the *NANCY* from Bengal—a signal is now flying for a Sail from the Northward, which we hope to be the latter vessel.—*Gazette.*

Madras October 15, 1822.—We regret to be obliged to commence the labours of this, as we did those of last week, by noticing that none of the Vessels expected to arrive here before the Monsoon have yet made their appearance; and as the fair weather Season is fast closing, our fears are much increased that there will be no further arrival from England this year. The winds and the currents have completely changed and are both strongly adverse to a Ship coming up the Bay at this late period; no Ship indeed can now stand much chance of making the Port unless she has already reached its immediate neighbourhood. Still as the usual strong North Easterly winds have not commenced, we do not yet despair of being able to announce the arrival of the *PROVIDENCE* or *DAVID SCOTT*. It is however the local custom of the Port of Madras to consider this day as the period from whence it is unsafe for Vessels to frequent the Roads, and accordingly the Port Flag Staff will be struck to indicate this circumstance. The weather as yet continues very moderate, but an unusual quantity of rain has already fallen and the winds are still variable and light. A sudden change may perhaps take place with the new Moon, but as yet there are no indications of such an occurrence.

The Quarter Sessions commenced on Thursday, and terminated on Saturday last. The transcript of the Calendar given in the last COURIER contained all the cases that were tried. The Grand Jury was formed of the following Gentlemen.

Francis Paquier, Foreman.	Edward R. Sullivan,
George Moore,	Josiah M. Heath,
John Henry Piele,	Aeneas R. McDonall,
George Arbuthnot,	William Huddleston,
George John Hadow,	Edward Dent,
Hugh M. Elliot,	Robert John Hunter,
Thomas Gillebrand,	Anthony E. Angelo,
George M. Knox,	C. A. Thompson,
T. S. Fanning,	Daniel Elliott,
Richard Clarke,	J. S. Hall, and
Solomon Nicholas,	Joseph Pugh, Esqrs.

The charge usually delivered on these occasions was given by Mr. JUSTICE GREY with great conciseness and perspicuity—the learned Judge commenced by congratulating the Jury on the state of the Calendar, which he observed contained fewer cases than on any occasion for a series of years, and in comparison with former Sessions was highly creditable to this populous Settlement and to the Police. The chief part of his observations related to a case which was utterly rejected by the Grand Jury, and being thus satisfactorily disposed of we shall best further the ends of justice by offering no report of the very able and clear definitions laid down by the learned Judge in respect to this singular charge.

The cases reported in our last were thus disposed of—the Bill against *SASHOO* for murder was thrown out by the Grand Jury, and the remaining five were returned True Bills.

HUGH MACLEAN charged with having wilfully stabbed *Harriet Maclean* with intent to cause her death, was found guilty of a common assault only, and was sentenced to suffer imprisonment for one year.

JOHN RODGERS was convicted of the wilful murder of his comrade, and the awful sentence of the law was pronounced with great feeling upon the unfortunate malefactor by the Chief Justice Sir EDMOND STANLEY.

MOOTOO and CARROPER were found guilty of uttering counterfeited coin—the former was sentenced to six months imprisonment and hard labour, and the latter, being a woman, to the same period of imprisonment without the labour.

CHINKVEN and TANDAROVEN, convicted of Burglary, were ordered to be transported for life to Bencoolen.

The Goal was then delivered and the Sessions closed.

The homeward bound Ship NANCY has not yet arrived, and she had had not commenced dropping down the River on the 24th ultimo.

H. M. Ship LIFFEY and DAUNTLESS left the roads on Friday evening.

The RELIANCE sailed on the same day, and the DAPHNE was expected to sail last night for Minilla.

Only three Brigs and a few small Craft now remain in the Roads.

Seven Bengal Tappals were due yesterday, but only one had been received when our Paper was put to Press. It is of the 24th ultimo, and brings little news. No recent arrivals from Europe had taken place; but we shall doubtless soon hear of the DORSETSHIRE and other Indiamen of the 1st of June despatch, having entered the River.

The MOIRA arrived at Calcutta on the 23d ultimo.

Letters from the opposite Coast mention that great damage had been occasioned by the unusually copious rain which had fallen during the latter part of last month. At Surat a number of people and Cattle were drowned, and a great quantity of Native Houses washed down. Some further particulars of this calamity will be found under the Bombay Head.

We insert the following Paragraph from the CALCUTTA JOURNAL, with mixed feelings of satisfaction and regret—satisfaction that we should have been the first to make an appeal to the Indian Public on behalf of their distressed Countrymen in Ireland, which has been partially successful—regret that our humble but honest and well meant endeavours have been unproductive of beneficial results at our own Settlement, and that the proud City of Calcutta will now have the honor of originating a Subscription in India for this praiseworthy object. But although our Countrymen at Madras declined to take the lead in this benevolent measure, still we trust they will not be slow in following the steps of their more patriotic and opulent brethren of the Metropolis.—*Madras Courier*.

Fracas at Delhi.

The following translation from the MIRAT-OO L UKHBAH relates to the Moosulman Festival on the first day of the month after the Moharrum, and the King of Delhi "Emperor of the World" or whatever his proper title may be.

"We understand that in the metropolis of Shah Jehanabad, (Delhi) the Moosulmans having made preparations to sacrifice cows at a festival of their's called EEDOZHA, Jeevun Putoh together with several other Hindoos petitioned Mr. Thomas Metcalf to enjoin the discontinuance of that established rite. He, aware of the mischief which would result from such a prohibition, did not comply with their request. A second petition was then presented, setting forth that if the practice of killing cows were interdicted within, and only permitted without the town, it would not so much excite the disgust of the Hindoos, and contribute to preserve tranquillity. Mr. Metcalf gave no express order on the subject; but the petitioner, prejudiced against that ancient custom, which is firmly sanctioned by this passage from God* in the name of Abraham, "Fudi Naho Buzubih Azeem (I have offered a great sacrifice;)" interpreted this silence in his own favour; and being joined by many of the Hindoos in promoting his object, he gave out that the practice of killing cows was prohibited by the Rulers. The Moosulmans replied that every pretension without evident proof, (by which is meant a *Perwana* or Mandate) must be held to be false, and no credit was due to their words. He therefore presented a third Petition to that gentleman for obtaining a *Perwana*, but it was refused.

"Being disappointed of his expectations from him, he with a *chappasser*, who was of his own nation, informed the superintendent of the police, that orders were issued to prevent the slaughtering of cows; so this was reported throughout the city. When this news was spread, three respectable inhabitants of the city went to the head of the police, and requested him to do away with such oppression; but he excused himself by saying that such were his orders. At last the Emperor of the World wrote a letter to Mr. Ross in these words: "I will sacrifice cows in my own house; the people of the town have nothing to do with that;" and sent it to him by a Herald. As the servants of that gentleman were Hindoos, they detained the King's messenger, and said that they were desired not to forward to Mr. Ross any letter that might be directed to him on that day; but the Messenger disregarding the porter's

assertions, and surmounting every obstacle, carried the letter to Mr. Ross. He having read the letter called some of the ancient citizens, and enquired of them, whether at any time before that period cows were slaughtered there at the time of the festival of the *Eed Korban*. They replied that for a great length of time that custom had prevailed, and even in the reign of the Marhattahs, it was not interdicted. Mr. Ross immediately proclaimed through the city that the practice of killing cows should still be continued; and that whosoever made any opposition to it, should be liable to punishment.

"In spite of all this, a number of malicious Hindoos having collected together in a garden, sent a few men with Petitions to Mr. Ross; but their requests were denied. Next day when the Emperor of the World was going to the place where the festival of the *Eed* was celebrated, in the way, the biggotted Hindoos having collected themselves about the elephant on which his Majesty rode, began to throw dirt and stones upon the howdah (elephant's turret); so that the pieces of stone struck against the Royal hand, and reached the seat on which the Prince was sitting. Upon this the Prince turned towards Mr. Ross and observed, "You have made fine arrangements for the good order of the city." Mr. Ross strove in vain, several times, to prevent those audacious Hindoos from doing so, but they would not desist; and orders were at last given to the *burkundassies* to charge them with the bayonet. Many of them were wounded; some ran away, and twenty persons were imprisoned. We shall endeavour to publish what may happen hereafter."

* Meaning in the Holy Koran.

Supreme Court.

CALCUTTA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1822.

The Criminal business of the Court was this day resumed; and KEENO, JOYCHUND and BUXOO, were put to the bar, on a charge of a theft. After the necessary witnesses were examined, the Jury was disposed to consider the Prisoners as NOT GUILTY. The Honourable Sir F. Macnaghten wished to be informed if the Gentlemen of the Jury meant to acquit the Prisoners generally; as in that case he should consider it his duty to call another Jury. And his Lordship deemed it necessary from the circumstances that had come out in evidence, to intimate to them the propriety of indicting the Prisoners for an Assault. This was accordingly done.

EMAMBUX (the first on the Kalendar) was then tried for an assault. This trial was a very short one; but it presented one of the most horrid spectacles that ever disgraced human nature. Bannoo on whom the assault had been committed, appeared in Court. She was an Up-County Hindoostanee Girl with whom the Prisoner had co-habited, and apparently about 20 years of age. This poor unfortunate creature had wounds upon her person of the most desperate nature to the enormous number of eighteen; one of her thumbs was cut off. Together; in short she presented a ghastly spectacle of cruelty that would have softened the hardest heart. A deadly weapon with which the wounds had been inflicted, stained with blood and broken in three places, was produced in Court before the brutal assassin, who seemed totally insensible of the enormity of the act for which he had been dragged forward to answer at the bar of justice.

The feelings of the Judge on the Bench were so much affected that he could with difficulty go on with the trial; and in addressing the Jury he stated that of all the trials for Murder over which he had ever presided, and of all the horrid circumstances it had been his lot to investigate in the whole course of his judicial life, he never met a case of such appalling atrocity. His Lordship regretted, and was sure the Jury would join with him in regretting, that as the law now stands no severer punishment could be awarded to the prisoner, than confinement in the Common Jail of Calcutta, in which he believed the Prisoner would live without any reluctance; to such a monster it was in fact no punishment at all.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1822.

The three Prisoners: KEENO, JOYCHUND and BUXOO, yesterday acquitted of the charge of theft and at the recommendation of the Judge committed for an assault, a True Bill having been found by the Grand Jury, were again arraigned at the Bar, but traversed to next Sessions.

JYSOOK alias JERSOOK, charged with assault and theft was tried and found Guilty.

In the case of Pornann, Seeboo and Barrick, charged with theft and resale of theft, the Bill was thrown out by the Grand Jury.—*Hurkara*.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable, Premium	19 4 a 19 8
Non-Remittable, ditto	13 10 a 14 0

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—13—

Government Orders.

MILITARY.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 23, 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Extracts from General Letters from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated the 29th May and 5th June, 1822, be published in General Orders.

General Letter, dated May 29, 1822.

Para. 64. "We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty upon your Establishment; viz. Major Mossom Boyd. Lieutenant Thomas Lane. Assistant Surgeon Charles Bellamy.

65. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to remain a further time in England; viz. Lieutenant Peter La Touche, until the month of June next; and Assistant Surgeon David Lewis, until the departure for your Presidency of the first Company's Ships of next Season 1822-23.

General Letter, dated June 5, 1822.

Para. 4. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty upon your Establishment; viz. Captain Charles Carmichael Smyth. Lieutenant Edward John Honywood. Lieutenant James Marshall. Lieutenant Francis Sualpage.

5. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers, lately belonging to your Establishment, to retire from the Company's Service; viz. Lieutenant-Colonel Dennis H. Dalton, from the 18th January 1822. Captain Charles J. A. Dashwood, from the 24 April, 1822.

6. The undermentioned Persons have our permission to proceed to your Presidency to practise as Surgeons, and we direct that they succeed as Assistant Surgeons upon your Establishment; their rank will be settled at a future time; viz. James Innes, M. D. Mr. Joseph Stapleton Sullivan.

9. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty upon your Establishment; viz. Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher Ballock. Captain Robert Smith, Captain Edward Simons. Captain John Cheape. Assistant Surgeon George Webb.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Lists of Rank of Cadets of Cavalry and Infantry, and of Assistant Surgeons, appointed for this Presidency, be published in General Orders;

No. 2, 1821.—Rank of Cadets appointed for the Bengal Cavalry and Infantry, and proceeding by the following Ships:

For the Cavalry: Philip Schalen, DUTCHESS OF ATHOLL, sailed 19th January, 1822. John Inglis, ditto ditto. George Ridge, ditto ditto. John Jackson, WILLIAM MONEY, sailed 10th March, ditto: Alexander Maxwell Key, ASIA, sailed 17th March, ditto. Gilbert Coventry Streynsham Master, ditto ditto. Nathaniel Dunbar Barton, HOPE, sailed 1st May, ditto.

For the Infantry: Francis Trimmer to rank between Mr. James Mathie and Mr. Alfred Arabin in the List No. 3 of 1820, dated October, 1821. Joseph Peacocke, SIR DAVID SCOTT, sailed 9th December, 1821. Frederick Vaughan McGrath, ditto ditto. Martin Thomas West, ditto ditto. William Tanzia Savary, ditto ditto. William Reveley Mitford, do. do. George Moyle Sherer, MELLISH, sailed 20th Dec. 1821. Wm. Carleton Ormsby, ditto ditto. Augustus Leicester Barwell, NANCY, sailed 14th January, 1822. Frederick St. John Sturt, GOLCONDA, sailed 18th January, ditto. John Hindson, ditto ditto. Farquhar Macrae, ditto ditto. Ferdinand Charles Milner, ditto ditto. Henry Fitz Simons, ditto ditto. John Henry Saukey, DUTCHESS OF ATHOLL, sailed 19th January. Harry Meggs Graves, ditto ditto. George Demster Johnstone, ditto ditto. John Campbell, ditto ditto. Henry Moore, ditto ditto. John Brown Robinson, ditto ditto. David Cabel Keiller, ditto ditto. Frederick Knyvett, ditto ditto. Francis Winter, ditto ditto. John Studholme Hodgson, GENERAL PALMER, sailed 3d February, ditto. Roderick Macdonald, APOLLO, sailed 23d February. Nathaniel Sneyd Nesbitt, ditto ditto. Charles James Francis Burnett, ditto ditto. Lawrence Constable Brown, ADRIAN, sailed 26th February, ditto. D'Arcy Preston, ditto ditto. Daniel Bamfield, ditto ditto. Edward Jackson, WILLIAM MONEY, sailed 10th March. The Hon'ble Henry Gordon, ditto ditto. John Charles Lumsdaie, ditto ditto. Frederick Corner, ditto ditto. George Byron, ditto ditto. David Ross, ditto ditto. Henry Nelson Worsley, ditto ditto. James Craigie, ditto ditto. Edward DuPre Townshend, ditto ditto. John Dyson, ditto ditto. William John Baptist Knyvett, ditto ditto. Henry Smith, ASIA, sailed 17th March, ditto. Henry Lyell, ditto ditto. Osburn Boydell Thomas, ditto. Charles Richard Eyre, ditto ditto. Chas. Henry Boisragon, ditto ditto. William Hunter, ditto ditto. THOS. DALYELL, GEORGE THE FOURTH, sailed

22nd March, ditto. James Burnett, CYLON, sailed 30th March, ditto. James Rendell Bigge, ditto ditto. Alexander Eneas Campbell, ditto ditto. William Glen, ditto ditto. William Edmund Hay, H. M. S. LIFFEY, sailed 31st March, ditto. Richard Nelson, ditto ditto. George Munro Forbes, AGINCOURT, sailed 9th April, ditto. Samuel Stapleton, MOIRA, sailed 20th April, ditto. John Chesney, ditto ditto. Robert Crofton, LOTUS, ditto ditto. Robert Smith, LARKINS, sailed 30th April, ditto. John Woolmore Michell, HOPE, sailed 1st May, ditto. William Henry Robson Boland, ditto ditto. Isaac Henley Handscomb, ditto ditto. Bowyer Stewart, THALIA, sailed 8th May, ditto. Robert Ridell, ditto ditto. Thomas William Bolton, PRINCE REGENT, sailed 13th May, ditto. James Molony, ditto ditto. William Brownlow, PROVIDENCE, ditto ditto. Robert Menzies, ditto ditto. George Craven Armstrong, PRINCE REGENT, ditto ditto. Robert Warden Fraser, ROSCOR, sailed 14th May, ditto. Gerard Edward Van Heythuysen, FORT WILLIAM, sailed 17th May, ditto. Richard Chitty, ASTELL, sailed 18th May, ditto.

East India House, May 29, 1822. (Signed) Wm. ABINGTON.

No. 3, 1821.—Rank of Cadets appointed for the Bengal Infantry, and proceeding by the following Ships, viz.

John Halkett Craigie, HIBERNIA, sailed 20th May 1822. George Downie Cullen, ditto ditto. James Stephen, DAVID SCOTT, sailed 30th May, ditto. Mungo William Gilmore, ditto ditto. George Cox, ditto ditto. Ker Bailie Hamilton, ditto ditto.

East India House, June 3, 1822. (Signed) Wm. ABINGTON.

No. 1, 1821.—Rank of Assistant Surgeons appointed for Bengal, and proceeding by the following Ships, viz.

Morgan Powell, Abroad, Para. apud, the 21st Nov. 1821. William Graham, LADY KENNAWAY, sailed 1st December, 1821. Charles Burton Hoare, MELLISH, sailed 20th December, ditto. Donald Campbell, DUTCHESS OF ATHOLL, sailed 19th January, 1822. Hozekiah Clark, ditto ditto. John Leslie, ditto ditto. James Long, ditto ditto. John Davidson, Abroad, Para. apud, 19th March, 1822. Charles Mottley, H. M. S. LIFFEY, sailed 31st March, ditto. Wm. Corbet, BENGAL MERCHANT, sailed 2d April, ditto. John Park Barnett, THALIA, sailed 8th May, ditto. James Ronald, LADY RAFFLES, sailed 14th May, ditto. Edward Jordan Yestman, ditto ditto. James Innes, M. D. HIBERNIA, ditto. Alexander Menzies, ditto ditto.

East India House, May 31, 1822. (Signed) Wm. ABINGTON.

FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 23, 1822.

The undermentioned Gentlemen, Cadets of Infantry, who were admitted to the service in General Orders of the 4th instant, are promoted to the Rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment:

Infantry: Cadet William Henry Robson Boland. Cadet Gerard Edward Van Heythuysen.

Mr. George Munro Forbes, Cadet of Infantry, is admitted to the Service on this Establishment, in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission to be adjusted hereafter; date of arrival in Fort William, 20th October, 1822.

FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 25, 1822.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council directs, that King's Pay shall not be drawn for any Officer of the Royal Service, until his appointment to a Commission shall have been confirmed by His Majesty.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Alteration of Rank.

Infantry: Major Thomas Duer Broughton, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Dalton, retired, with rank from the 1st September, 1822, in succession to Thompson, deceased.

Artillery Regiment: 1st-Lieutenant Thomas Timbrell, to be Captain of a Company, from the 18th October, 1822, in succession to Lyons, transferred to the Pension List. 2d-Lieutenant Hubert Garbett, to be 1st-Lieutenant, from the 18th October, 1822, in succession to Lyons, transferred to the Pension List.

2d Regiment Light Cavalry: Brevet Captain and Lieutenant George John Shadwell to be Captain of a Troop, from the 3d April, 1822 in succession to Dashwood retired from the Service. Cornet John Page (deceased) to be Lieutenant, from the 3rd April 1822, in succession to Dashwood, retired from the service. Cornet George Connolly Ponsonby to be Lieutenant, from the 14th September, 1822, in succession to Page deceased.

Honorable Company's European Regiment: Captain William Hen-ville Wood to be Major from the 1st September, 1822, in succession to

Broughton promoted. Brevet-Captain and Lieutenant Robert Ledlie to be Captain of a Company, from the 1st September, 1822, in succession to Broughton promoted. Ensign Charles Wilson to be Lieutenant, from the 1st September, 1822, in succession to Broughton promoted.

Alteration of Rank: Lieutenant-Colonel William Samuel Heathcote, of the Infantry, to rank from the 18th January, 1822, in succession to Dalton retired from the Service. Major William Ball, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, to rank from the 18th January, 1822, in succession to Heathcote promoted.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Henry Lawrence, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 21st February last, is extended for two Months beyond the period therein stated, on account of his health.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Morrell, Commanding the Moorshebad Provincial Battalion, has obtained the permission of Government, in the Judicial Department, to be absent from his Station for Two Months, from the 5th Proximo, with leave to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

The leave of absence obtained by Brevet Captain A. Smith, Adjutant of the Furruckabad Provincial Battalion, as notified in General Orders of the 20th ultimo, has been cancelled at the request of that Officer.

Major P. Phipps of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, Superintendent of Public Buildings in the Lower Provinces, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough by one of the Ships of the present Season, on account of his private affairs, on the production of the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments, to have effect from the date of the dispatch of the Ship on which Major Phipps may embark for Europe.

Captain William Swinton of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, Barrack Master of the 1st or Dum-Dum Division of the Barrack Department, to be the Superintendent of Public Buildings in the Lower Provinces, vice Major Phipps.

Lieutenant Henry Solomon Reid of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, to be Barrack Master of the 1st or Dum-Dum Division of the Barrack Department, vice Captain Swinton.

Lieutenant Henry Fendall, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, vice Lieutenant Reid.

Captain Swinton and Lieutenant Reid are directed to take immediate charge of their respective Appointments, drawing their present Staff Salaries, till the final departure of Major Phipps.

Circumstances connected with the supply of Meat to the European Troops having been brought to the notice of Government, which appear to render great precaution necessary to guard against the evil and disappointment of either Mutton or Beef being tendered by the Contracting Butchers of an exceptionable quality contrary to the express stipulations in their Agreements with the Commissariat, which His Lordships in Council regrets to find have not invariably been fulfilled so satisfactorily as the Commissariat were entitled to expect: the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the appointment of a European Butcher at each of the Principal Stations for European Troops, on a Salary of Rupees 20 per Mensem, to be drawn in Abstract with his Corps.

It will be the duty of these Butchers to attend the Slaughter House of their respective Stations to see it kept thoroughly clean, as well as to superintend and direct the whole process of preparing the Meat intended to be served to the Troops, and they are to be enjoined speedily to report to the Commissariat Officer should the Meat about to be served not appear of a good and wholesome quality, in order that an immediate inspection may take place previously to its being removed to the Lines of the Corps for whose use it is intended.

His Lordship in Council observes it to be one of the stipulations voluntarily entered into by the several Contracting Butchers, to keep up at all times a stock equal to 15 Days' Consumption; it shall therefore be the farther duty of the European Butchers to make regular daily inspections of the number and quality of the Sheep or Bullocks actually on hand, to the end that they may keep the Commanding Officer of the Station regularly apprized of the Contractor's attention to the due performance of this important Article of his engagement, any failure of which, or instance of his neglecting to provide a sufficiency of the best available fodder for the proper maintenance of his Stock so to be kept on hand ready for Slaughter, established to the satisfaction of the Commanding Officer of the Station in communication with the Executive Commissariat Officer, shall be a sufficient ground for cancelling the Contract and prohibiting the same Contractor from being employed again at the Station.

Commanding Officers at the Principal Stations at which one or more Regiments of European Troops are cantoned, are authorised to select a Butcher of suitable qualifications for the aforementioned duty, from the Artillery, Dragoons or Infantry, and to appoint him in their

Public Orders, transmitting a descriptive Roll of the Selection to Headquarters, of the Army for the information of the Commander in Chief; the Butcher so appointed being however as a matter of course to move with his Corps on its removal from the Station, when his place will be filled by another nomination.

The European Butchers are to be regularly bred Tradesmen in preference when procurable, of good character and sober habits.

That part of General Orders by the Vice-President in Council under date the 22d December, 1809, which directs that "Mutton shall be served out from the first of April to the 30th September, and Mutton and Beef alternately for the other Months is hereby Cancelled, and it shall henceforth be at the option of the Commissariat Officer under the sanction of the Commanding Officer of the Station, to issue Rations of either Beef or Mutton, Rations for the Hospital excepted, when circumstances may demand a departure from the usage hitherto established.

W CASEMENT, *Lieut. Col Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.*

General Orders by the Commander in Chief, Headquarters; Calcutta, October 22, 1822.

Ensign W. G. Cooper, of the 2d Battalion 16th Native Infantry, is permitted to join and do duty with the 2d Battalion 11th Native Infantry at Barrackpore, until further orders.

Captain J. Nesbitt, at present doing duty with the 3d Battalion 9th Native Infantry, is permitted to rejoin the 2d Battalion 3d Native Infantry at Agra, to which he belongs.

Captain Engleheart's appointment, under date the 27th ultimo, of Ensign Beaton to act as Adjutant to a Detachment under his command, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

1st Battalion 23d Regiment, — Ensign J. Cragie, from 25th October to 10th December on Medical Certificate to proceed on the River.

1st Battalion 3d Regiment, — Lieutenant G. Cracklow, from 1st November to 1st January, 1823, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to an application for Furlough.

2d Battalion 29th Regiment, — Captain Badenach, from 20th October, to 20th April, 1823, in extension, to rejoin his Corps.

Headquarters, Calcutta, Oct. 23, 1822.

In order, to reduce the inequality at present existing in the distribution of Cornets and Ensigns among the different Regiments, preparatory to posting those whose Rank is notified in the foregoing Government General Orders, His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the following Transfers:

Cornet A. L. Campbell 6th Cornet from the 1st, to be 4th Cornet in the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry.

Ensign Wm. Tritton, 9th Ensign from the 15th, to be 7th Ensign in the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, and to join the 2d Battalion at Sangor.

Ensign F. Hewitt, 9th Ensign from the 24th, to be 7th Ensign in the 20th Regiment Nat. Inf. and to join the 2d Battalion at Nusseerabad.

Ensign A. S. Singer, 9th Ensign from the 23d, to be 7th Ensign in the 22d Regiment Nat. Inf. and to join the 2d Battalion at Nagpore.

Ensign C. B. Hall, 9th Ensign from the 17th, to be 7th Ensign in the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, and to join the 1st Battalion at Midnapore.

The undermentioned Cornets and Ensigns are permanently posted to Regiments and Battalions, as follows:

Cavalry: Cornet Philip Schalech to the 2nd Regiment at Keitah. Cornet John Inglis to the 1st Regiment at Sultanpore. Cornet George Ridge to the 2nd Regiment at Keitah. Cornet John Jackson to the 5th Regiment at Mattra. Cornet Alexander Maxwell Key to the 6th Regiment at Mhow. Cornet Gilbert C. S. Master to the 4th Regiment at Kurnaul. Cornet Nathaniel D. Barton to the 6th Regiment at Mhow.

Infantry: Hon'ble Company's European Regiment, at Nagpore: Ensign Joseph Peacocke. Ensign Henry Eitz Simons. Ensign Lawrence Constable Brown. Ensign George Craven Armstrong.

1st Regiment Native Infantry: Ensign George Byron, 2d Battalion at Neeruch. Ensign William Edmund Hay, 1st Battalion, at Cawnpore.

2d Regiment Native Infantry: Ensign David Ross, 1st Battalion, at Bandah. Ensign William Hunter, 2d Battalion, at Lownow.

3d Regiment Native Infantry: Ensign William Revelly Mitford, 2d Battalion, at Agra. Ensign Frederic Corner, 1st Battalion, at Mhow. Ensign George Munro Forbes, 2d Battalion, at Agra.

4th Regiment Native Infantry: Ensign Martin Thomas West, 1st Battalion, at Jubbulpore. Ensign Henry Meggs Graves, 2d Battalion, at Sultanpore Oude. Ensign Henry Smith, 1st Battalion, at Jubbulpore.

5th Regiment Native Infantry: Ensign Nathaniel Sneyd Nesbitt, 1st Battalion, at Secora. Ensign William John Baptist Knyvett, 2d Battalion, at Agra.

6th Regiment Native Infantry: Ensign William Carleton Ormsby, 1st Battalion, at Fategghur. Ensign Frederic Knyvett, 2d Battalion, at Gorgoon. Ensign William Henry Robson Boland, 2d Battalion, at ditto.

7th Regiment Native Infantry: Ensign Thomas Dalyell, 2d Battalion, at Seetapore.

8th Regiment Native Infantry: Ensign William Tanzia Savary, 2d Battalion, at Hausi. Ensign James Burnett, 1st Battalion, at Keitah.

9th Regiment Native Infantry: Ensign Henry Nelson Worsley, 1st Battalion, at Currawara. Ensign James Ruddle Bigge, 1st Battalion, at ditto.

10th Regiment Native Infantry: Ensign the Honorable Henry Gordon, 2d Battalion, at Berhampore.

11th Regiment Native Infantry: Ensign George Dempster Johnstone, 1st Battalion at Mhow. Ensign Robert Crofton, 1st Battalion, at Mhow.

12th Regiment Native Infantry: Ensign John Charles Lumsdaine, 1st Battalion, at Meerut. Ensign Osburn Boydell Thomas, 2d Battalion at Etawah.

13th Regiment Native Infantry: Ensign Farquhar Macrae, 2d Battalion, at Chittagong. Ensign Bowyer Stewart, 1st Battalion, at Midnapore. Ensign Robert W. Fraser (not arrived) 1st Battalion, at ditto.

14th Regiment Native Infantry: Ensign David Cabel Keiller, 1st Battalion, at Pertabghur. Ensign Robert Menais, (not arrived) 2d Battalion, at Mhow.

15th Regiment Native Infantry: Ensign Samuel Stapleton, 1st Battalion, at Allyghur.

16th Regiment Native Infantry: Ensign Frederick St. John Stuart, 2d Battalion, at Asseergurh. Ensign D'Arcy Preston, 1st Battalion, at Nagpore. Ensign Robert Riddell, 2d Battalion, at Asseergurh.

17th Regiment Native Infantry: Ensign John Brown Robinson, 2d Battalion, at Lodeanah. Ensign Roderick Macdonald, 1st Battalion, at Lodeanah.

18th Regiment Native Infantry: Ensign Augustus Leicester Barwell, 1st Battalion, at Nusseerabad. Ensign William Glen, 1st Battalion, at Nusseerabad. Ensign Isaac Henly Handscomb, 1st Battalion at Nusseerabad.

19th Regiment Native Infantry: Ensign John Hindson, 2d Battalion, at Jaunpore. Ensign Alexander Eneas Campbell, 1st Battalion, at Benares. Ensign Thomas William Bolton, 2d Battalion, at Jaunpore.

20th Regiment Native Infantry: Ensign Fredrick Vaughan McGrath, 2d Battalion, at Barrackpore.

21st Regiment Native Infantry: Ensign Francis Winter, 2d Battalion, at Saugor. Ensign Robert Smith, 2d Battalion at Saugor.

22d Regiment Native Infantry: Ensign George Moyle Sherer, 2d Battalion, at Nagpore. Ensign Richard Nelson, 1st Battalion, at Kurnaul. Ensign John Woolmore Michell, 2 Battalion, at Nagpore.

23d Regiment Native Infantry: Ensign John Studholme Hodgson, 2d Battalion, at Dinapore. Ensign Gerard Edw. Van Heythuysen, 1st Battalion, at Barrackpore.

24th Regiment Native Infantry: Ensign John Campbell, 1st Battalion, at Muttra. Ensign Charles Richard Eyre, 2d Battalion, at Almorah.

25th Regiment Native Infantry: Ensign John Henry Sankey, 1st Battalion, at Nusseerabad. Ensign John Chesney, 1st Battalion, at Nusseerabad.

26th Regiment Native Infantry: Ensign Ferdinand Charles Milner, 1st Battalion, at Nagpore. Ensign Charles Henry Boisragon, 2d Battalion, at Pooree. Ensign Wm. Brownlow, (not arrived) 2d Battalion, at Pooree.

27th Regiment Native Infantry: Ensign Charles Jas. Francis Burnett, 2d Battalion, at Allahabad.

28th Regiment Native Infantry: Ensign John Dyson, 2d Battalion, at Delhi. Ensign James Molony, 1st Battalion, at Mhow.

29th Regiment Native Infantry: Ensign Henry Moore, 1st Battalion, at Benares. Ensign James Craigie, 2d Battalion, at Nusseerabad. Ensign Henry Lyell, 1st Battalion, at Benares.

30th Regiment Native Infantry: Ensign Daniel Bamfield, 2d Battalion, at Bhopalpoore. Ensign Edward Jackson, 2d ditto, at ditto. Ensign Edward Du Pre Townshend, 2d ditto, at ditto.

With the exception of Officers on leave of absence and those hereafter specified, the aforementioned Cornets, and Ensigns are directed to join the Corps to which they are posted without unnecessary delay, drawing Cornet A. L. Campbell and Ensign Wm. Tritton excepted, who have been in the receipt of full allowances for a longer term than eight Months) the Boat allowance of their Rank, or the remaining portion thereof, in cases where a part only has been drawn and the destination of the Individual may entitle him to a further sum on this account.

Ensign David Ross of the 1st Battalion 2d Regiment, appointed to do duty with Scindiah's Contingent in Government General Orders of the 4th instant.

Ensigns G. M. Sherer of the 2d Battalion 22d Regiment, and F. St. John Stuart of the 2d Battalion 16th Regiment, are permitted to continue doing duty, the former with the 1st, and the latter with the 2d Battalion 20th Regiment, until further orders.

Ensign F. V. McGrath, of the 2d Battalion 20th Regiment, will continue to do duty with the 1st Bat. of the Corps, until further orders.

Ensign Bartleman of the 2d Battalion 19th Native Infantry, who, in General Orders of the 3d instant, was appointed to the charge of Young Officers, is directed to proceed in charge of the Officers posted to Corps in the Upper Provinces who may now be at Barrackpore and Berhampore.

Assistant Surgeon F. S. Matthews, of the 1st Battalion 29th Regiment Native Infantry, is removed to the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment and will proceed by water in Medical charge of the Young Officers under Ensign Bartleman.

Lieutenant Geo. Grose, doing duty with the Goruckpore Light Infantry Battalion, is permitted to rejoin the 2d Battalion 17th Native Infantry, to which he belongs.

English Wm. Foley is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion of the 27th Regiment Native Infantry.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

1st Battalion 24th Regiment, —Lieutenant W. Sage, from 6th October, to 6th April, 1823, on Medical Certificate, preparatory to an application for leave to proceed to Europe.

Left Wing, 2d Battalion 19th Regiment, —Assistant Surgeon J. Hutchinson, from 20th October, to 20th December, on Medical Certificate, to proceed on the River for the benefit of his health.

1st Battalion 19th Regiment, —Ensign Barford, from 20th October, to 20th December, to visit Burdwan.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, October 24, 1822.

The appointment in Station Orders of the 8th instant, by Lieutenant-Colonel MacLeod, C. B., Commanding at Agra, of Major Ball to continue to officiate as Fort Adjutant of Agra until the arrival of Captain D'Acre, appointed to that situation in Government General Orders of the 20th ultimo, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

1st Battalion 4th Regiment, —Brevet-Captain Snodgrass, from 10th October, to 20th November, in extension, to remain at the Presidency.

1st Battalion 13th Regiment, —Major D'Aguilar, from 30th October, to 30th Nov. to visit the Presidency, on his private affairs.

1st Battalion 18th Regiment, —Ensign A. L. Barwell, from 1st November, to 31st December, ditto ditto.

6th Regiment Light Cavalry, —Captain R. W. Smith, from 15th Nov. to 15th April, 1823, to visit the Presidency, previously to an application for Furlough.

2d Battalion 29th Regiment, —Assistant Surgeon Row, from 15th November, to 15th May, 1823, to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, October 25, 1822.

With reference to the near approach of the period for the Annual Artillery Practice in the Field, including Dinapore and Benares, the following preliminary Movements and Arrangements are directed to take place:

The Companies of Artillery ordered to be stationed at Lodeanah and Kurnaul are to unite at the latter Station for the purpose of practice.

The 5th Company 3d Battalion, now at Allahabad, will proceed from thence to Cawnpore.

The 3d Company 1st Battalion on being relieved by the 2d Company 2d Battalion will proceed to Cawnpore for practice.

The 9th Company 4th Battalion, now at Dinapore, will proceed at once to the Presidency, without awaiting the arrival of the relieving Company.

In all practicable cases, detached Guns are to be called into Head-Quarters of their respective Divisions during the practice Season.

On the March of a Company of Artillery from its Station for the purpose of practice, the number of Men it may be considered necessary to detain at the Station, will be determined by the General or other Officer Commanding the Division or Station.

The Annual Practice in the Upper Provinces to commence, if practicable, on the 1st of December next, and the whole of the Companies will respectively regulate the period of movement, so as to reach their destination, and enable them to commence the practice under the Senior Officer present, at the period above mentioned.

On the close of the practice all Companies which have moved, will join their respective Stations and Posts without delay, agreeably to General Orders under date the 20th May last.

As soon as the services of the 6th Company 3d Battalion of Artillery can be spared from the Annual Practice at the Presidency, it is to proceed with the least possible delay to Dinapore, where it is to be stationed.

Major J. S. Harriot, of the 1st Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to the temporary charge of the European Invalids at Chunar, and directed to join.

Captain Frith, of Artillery, is appointed a Member of the Annual Arsenal Committee, in the room of Capt. Croxton proceeding to Europe.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

Garrison Staff: Major-General Brown, from 15th October, to 15th February, 1823, to visit the Presidency, on his private affairs.

Native Invalids: Ensign Graham, from 15th November, to 15th February 1823, to visit the Presidency, on his private affairs.

2d Battalion 20th Regiment: Assistant Surgeon Rind, from 25th October, to 25th December, to remain in Calcutta, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion 30th Regiment: Captain S. Land, from 15th November to 15th August, 1823, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

1st Battalion 25th Regiment: Lieutenant-Colonel Littlejohn, from 24th October, to 19th November, to remain at the Presidency.

Chumparan Light Infantry: Lieutenant Lemit, from 20th October, to 1st December, to remain at Berhampore, on Medical Certificate.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, October 26, 1822.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Removals and Postings:

Lieutenant Colonel W. D. H. Knox from the 4th to the 7th Regiment Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant Colonel Wm. Elliot, C. B., from the 7th to the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant Colonel Wm. Agnew from the 2d Battalion 7th Native Infantry to the 1st Battalion 22d Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel Wm. Thomas from the 1st Battalion 22d to the 2d Battalion 7th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel D. MacLeod, C. B., from the 2d Battalion 11th to the 2d Battalion 4th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel T. D. Bronghton is posted to the 2d Battalion 11th Native Infantry at Barrackpore.

Superintending Surgeon C. Robinson to the charge of the Chunar Division, vice Dickson absent on leave.

Major Robertson, of the 2d Battalion 11th Native Infantry, is appointed a Member of the General Court Martial assembled at the Presidency by General Orders of the 30th April last, in the room of Lieutenant Colonel Bronghton who is relieved from that duty.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to exempt the Regiments in His Majesty's Service from the Regulation of 6th November, 1818, for transmitting the Proceedings of Regimental Courts Martial within a week after the Court is dissolved to the General Officer Commanding the Division; a periodical review of the proceedings of such Courts being otherwise provided for by the returns which are furnished at the half-yearly Inspections of those Corps. The Registers which are forwarded Monthly by the Deputy Judge Advocate to head Quarters, and to the Judge Advocate General's Office, will therefore in future not include the Regimental Courts Martial which may be held in His Majesty's Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Shawe, of His Majesty's 87th Regiment, is relieved from the duty of President of the General Court Martial assembled at the Presidency in obedience to General Orders of the 30th April last.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Greenstreet, of the 2d Battalion 30th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed President, and Captain F. Buckley, of 2d Battalion 13th Regiment, a Member of the abovementioned Court Martial.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence:

Staff.—Lieutenant T. Sanderson, Adjutant of Native Invalids, from 1st November, to 1st February, 1823, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Lieutenant J. Hoggan, Interpreter and Quarter-Master of the 2d Battalion 27th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Adjutant of Native Invalids and Pay Master to Native Pensioners at Allahabad, during the absence of Lieut. Sanderson, or until further orders.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, October 28, 1822.

Captain Pogson of the 1st Battalion 24th Regiment, now doing duty with the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment at Lucknow, is to be struck off the strength of that Battalion on the 15th proximo, when he will proceed and join the Corps to which he is posted.

Lieutenant Francis Hawkins is appointed Adjutant to the 1st Battalion 19th Regiment Native Infantry, vice McNaghten appointed Deputy Judge Advocate General to the Cawnpore Division.

Ensign Robert Warden Fraser, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, is posted to the 2d Battalion of the Corps.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of Absence:

1st Battalion 27th Regiment.—Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter, from 15th November, to 15th May 1823, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

2d Battalion 23d Regiment.—Major A. Richards, from 17th October, to 17th December, ditto ditto.

2d Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Wheeler, from 30th September, to 31st October, to proceed on the River, on Medical Certificate.

Engineers.—Captain Colvin, from 15th November, to 15th December, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

2d Battalion 20th Regiment.—Lieutenant Williams, from 1st November, to 1st December, in extension on Medical Certificate.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adj. Genl. of the Army.

Post Office Notices.

General Post Office, October 30, 1822.

All Persons wishing to receive back, from the General Post Office, any Europe Ship Letter, which from having been delayed by the Writer for an "After Packet," may probably fail to reach the outward bound Ship at Saugor; are hereby requested to endorse such letter, as follows, "If too late for the _____ to be returned to Messieurs _____ or Mr. _____" to whom the letter may belong.

Letters not being so endorsed, will again be forwarded for the General Post Office, by the earliest, and most eligible conveyance that may offer for England direct. Much time and trouble is thus saved to Individuals, besides treble postage, otherwise taxable.

N. B.—The Deputy Post Master at Kedgerree, cannot without written orders, ship Europe letter Packets, sent from the General Post Office, on any other Vessel than that for which the Packets is addressed.

COLIN SHAKESPEAR, Post Master General.

The Public are hereby informed, that Dāk Banghy-burdars will, from the 1st of November next ensuing, be posted on the Route from Calcutta to Nagpore, via Tumlook, Midnapore, Kakerinjah, Sumbhulpoor, and Raepore.—Banghies will accordingly be despatched twice in each week, viz. early on Wednesday, and Saturday Morning, if Parcels are delivered at the General Post Office on the preceding Tuesday, and Friday, before two o'clock of those days.

COLIN SHAKESPEAR, Post Master General.

Calcutta General Post Office, Oct. 15, 1822.

Marriage.

At Bangalore, on the 1st ultimo, by the Reverend W. MALEW, RAMAY SHADEN, Esq. Surgeon, 4th Regiment of Light Cavalry, to Miss EMMA BOSC, second Daughter of the late Major PAUL BOSC, of the Madras Establishment.

Births.

On the 31st ultimo, the Lady of Captain CONROW, of a Son.

On the 29th ultimo, Mrs. HARROWELL, of a Daughter.

At Wallajahbad, on the 30th of September, the Lady of Lieutenant SINKINS, of His Majesty's 34th Regiment, of a Son.

At Madras, on the 16th of September, the Wife of Serjeant JAMES WHITE, of a Daughter.

At Madras, on the 7th of September, the Lady of F. FOSHERT, 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

Deaths.

On the 29th ultimo, at his house in Calcutta, PATRICK STEWART, Esq. of the Firm of STEWART and ROBERTSON. It would be difficult, if not impossible, in the small space usually given to obituary remarks, to sketch the character or record the virtues of this excellent man. His amiable, affectionate, and placid disposition, his disinterested generosity, and unaffected piety endeared him to all who had the happiness to know him, and rendered him an object of the most unbounded attachment to his friends and family: and it is alike honorable to his memory, and to human nature, that he never lost a friend or never made an enemy. The grief of those to whom he was most dear cannot be alleviated by the regret and sympathy of thousands; and though the recollection of all his virtues will but aggravate the feeling of his loss, and point the arrows of affliction, the remembrance of his piety will mitigate their sorrow, and shed on the darkness of grief, the light of Christian hope. It has been the boast of many that their life has passed unstained by an unworthy action, but it may be averred of PATRICK STEWART that he never had a thought which dying he would wish to blot.—*From a Correspondent.*

On the 27th ultimo, Mrs. SOPHIA PEREIRA, aged 32 years and 7 months.

At Dum-Dum, on the 19th ultimo, in the 29th year of her age, Mrs. ANN BEDDY, wife of HENRY WILLIAM BEDDY, Drill Serjeant of the Regiment of the Artillery.

At Saugor, on the 18th ultimo, Major SAMUEL ARDEN, of the 1st Battalion 27th Regiment of Native Infantry.

At Almorah, on the 13th ultimo, Serjeant JOSEPH COCKBURN, Magazine Serjeant at that Station.

At Masulipatam, Mr. FREDERICK WRIGHT, aged 17 years, Second Officer of the Bark DOLPHIN, who unfortunately fell overboard and was drowned, sincerely lamented by all his Shipmates.

At Cannanore, on the 17th of September, Color Serjeant JAMES BROWNE, of His Majesty's 69th Regiment, of a short illness of three days, leaving a disconsolate Widow and three small Children, to deplore his irretrievable loss.